The Bombay Gazette.

No. 7,363.—New Series. BOMBAY :—TUESDAY, OCTOBER 19, 1869. Annual Subscription in Advance... ..Rupees Fifty-two.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

For year in advance delivered in Town	Rs.	52 0
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er line, but no Advertisement counted as less than eight lines

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

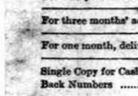
First insertion	8	As. per line.
Second Ditto	4½	,, ,,
Third and succeeding	2½	,, ,,

In the Native Languages, double the above.
Domestic Occurrences. Each—Rupee 1.

All Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

SHIPPING.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, & CALCUTTA.



THE British India Steam Navigation Company (Limited), under contract with Government, despatch steamers as above with mails, passengers, and cargo, every fourteen days.

The steam-ship Asia, 1,579 Tons, 260 H.P., Commander J. Patterson, will be despatched on Tuesday, the 26th October, at noon.

	Oct.		Nov.
Leave Bombay	26	Leave Galle	3
,, Carwar	27	,, Negapatam	5
,, Mangalore	29	,, Pondicherry	6
,, Cannanore	30	,, Madras	8
,, Calicut	30	,, Coconada	10
,, Beypore	30	,, Vizagapatam	11
,, Cochin	31	,, Bimlipatam	11
	Nov.	,, Gopalpore	12
,, Tuticorin	1	,, False Point	13
,, Colombo	2	Arrive Calcutta	14

This route is the most expeditious and economical for passengers for the Neilgherries district, Bangalore, and Madras, who can land at Calicut for Beypore, and proceed from thence by rail.

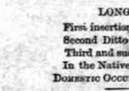
Passengers for Calcutta can take the same route picking up the steamer at Madras.

No cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF VIA KUTTEE. SHEE.

(Interchanging cargo and passengers at Bussorah, to and from Bagdad, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company.)



THE British India Steam Navigation Company (Limited), under mail contract with Government, will despatch a steamer every 14 days to the Persian Gulf, touching at Kurrachee, Guadur, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bushire, Fao, and Bussorah.

Up.	Nov.	Down.	Nov.
Leave Bombay	1	Leave Bussorah	19
,, Kurrachee	5	,, Fao	19
,, Guadur	9	,, Bushire	21
,, Muscat	9	,, Linga	23
,, Bunder Abbas	11	,, Bunder Abbas	25
,, Linga	12	,, Muscat	27
,, Bushire	15	,, Guadur	29
			Dec.
,, Fao	16	,, Kurrachee	4
Arrive Bussorah	17	Arrives Bombay	4

N.B.—No cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE

THE British India Steam Navigation Company (Limited), under mail contract with Government, and in connection with the weekly service from England, despatch a steamer to Kurrachee every Monday at noon.

The steam-ship Comorin, 453 tons, 80 H. P., Commander J. Browne, will be despatched on Monday, the 25th October, at noon.

N.B.—No cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE KATTYWAR COAST.

STEAMER GENERAL HAVELOCK, Captain Robinson, will be despatched on THURSDAY next, the 21st instant, to CUTCH MANDVEE, calling at VERAVUL, MANGROLE, POREBUNDER, and DWARKA.

For Freight and Passage apply to
NOWROJEE BHICAJEE, Manager.

No. 6, Borah Bazaar Street, Bombay, 16th October, 1869.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST.

Steamers LORD CLYDE, GENERAL HAVELOCK, GENERAL OUTRAM, and TILLY.

ONE of the above Steamers will be despatched every week to and from the Malabar Coast, calling at the intermediate Ports on the following days :—

Down Steamers.		Up Steamers.	
Leave Bombay	Saturday.	Leave Cochin	Friday.
,, Ratnagherry	Sunday.	,, Beypore	Saturday.
,, Malwan	,,	,, Calicut	,,
,, Vingorla	,,	,, Tellicherry	,,
,, Goa	Monday.	,, Cannanore	,,
,, Carwar	,,	,, Mangalore	Sunday.
,, Compta	,,	,, Coompta	Monday.
,, Mangalore	Tuesday.	,, Carwar	,,
,, Cannanore	Wednesday.	,, Goa	Tuesday.
,, Tellicherry	,,	,, Vingorla	,,
,, Calicut	,,	,, Malwan	,,
,, Beypore	,,	,, Ratnagherry	Wednesday
Arrive Cochin	Thursday.	Arrive Bombay	Thursday.

The Steamer GENERAL OUTRAM, Captain Teasdale, will be despatched according to the above table on SATURDAY, the 23rd instant, at 3 P.M.

For freight and passage apply to
NOWROJEE BHICAJEE, Manager,

No. 6, Borah Bazaar Street, 18th October, 1869.

NOTICE.—Consignees of CARGO per ship SIR JOHN LAWRENCE, arrived from London, are requested to despatch Boats at once to take delivery, otherwise the same will be landed by the Captain at the risk and expense of the concerned.

W. NICOL & Co.,
Agents of ship Sir John Lawrence.

Bombay, 7th October, 1869.

NOTICES.

EUROPEAN ASSURANCE SOCIETY.—Under instructions from the Directors in London it is hereby notified that, in consequence of petitions having been presented to the Court of Chancery for the winding-up of the Society, all premiums received after the 22nd ultimo will be placed to a separate account pending the order of the Court.

J. WALLIS,
Assistant Secretary, Indian Branches.

Bombay, 18th October, 1869.

The following notification has been issued from the Head Office of the Society :—

"The Directors of the European Assurance Society earnestly request the Policy-holders and Shareholders not to be alarmed at any of the Reports which may appear at the present moment, as they are advisedly and in full assurance of its sound position determined to oppose to the utmost the unwarrantable attempts to ruin the Society.

By order of the Board,
HENRY LAKE, General Manager.

"17, Waterloo-place, Pall-mall, 23rd September, 1869."

MEDICINE CHESTS.—D. S. KEMP & Co.'s Chests are unsurpassed in completeness, compactness, and convenience by those of any other makers or dealers in England or India. References can be given to numerous purchasers, who have expressed their lively satisfaction at the excellence of the Medicine Chests sold to them.

They are all made by the best English workmen, and are filled and furnished with the most minute attention by D. S. K. & Co.

There is hardly a station in this presidency where one of these Chests is not to be found, and D. S. K & Co would take the liberty of referring to any one whom they have supplied for an opinion as to his purchase.

It need scarcely be stated that a Medicine Chest has now become a necessity to every European in this country; the climate being such that all ought to familiarize themselves with the use of such simple remedies as are required to avoid serious indisposition.

To all large employers of labour a small portable dispensary is essential. D. S. K. & Co. prepare, and furnish such dispensaries, with numerous special remedies such as Fever mixture, Cholera mixture, &c., of the efficacy of which they are well assured; and with books of instruction adapted to them.

For the smaller Chests D. S. Kemp's "Companion" is remarkably useful.

D. S. K. & Co. have twenty regular patterns on their list, descriptions of all of which will be furnished on application. Numerous other Chests are also on hand and will be described if suited to the wants of the enquirer.

Bombay. D. S. KEMP & Co.

KEMP'S LIQUOR CHIRETTINÆ, or SOLUTION of SACCHARO-CHIRETTINE.—Containing in a purified and concentrated form the medicinal principles of the herb Chiretta. A Tonic and Febrifuge of great power, remarkably beneficial in all cases of muscular and nervous debility and of functional derangement, whether arising from long residence in a Tropical climate or from severe illness.

PREPARED ENTIRELY WITHOUT THE USE OF HEAT.

AND ONLY BY
D. S. KEMP & Co.,
PHARMACEUTICAL CHEMISTS, BOMBAY & POONA.
Rs. 2-8 and Rs. 4 per bottle.

INFALLIBLE REMEDY
FOR
INDIAN RINGWORM OR DHADUR.
(See "Times of India," 9th September 1868.)
GOA POWDER.
MENTIONED IN THE NEW INDIAN PHARMACOPŒA,
(but with an erroneous reference as to its composition.)

No medicine has done more to assuage suffering in this country; all classes, European and Native, can now testify to its value.

Goa Powder	12 as. per phial.
Solution of Goa Powder (Liquor Acido Salicrulus)	12 as. ,,

A liberal discount to the trade and to charitable institutions.

Bombay, 30th January 1869. D. S. KEMP & Co.

SHIPPING.

OVERLAND FREIGHT ROUTE.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL, LONDON, TRIESTE, MARSEILLES, BRINDISI, VENICE, NAPLES, LEGHORN, GENOA, BARCELONA, HAVRE, ADEN, AND SUEZ.

THE Bombay and Bengal Steam Ship Company, under arrangements with other first class lines of Steamers from Alexandria, undertake to give through Bills of Lading for Goods via Egypt to the above and most other Continental Ports.

A limited number of passengers can be accommodated.

Rates of Fare.

To Suez—1st class £40, 2nd class £25. } Exclusive
To Trieste—1st class £53, 2nd class £34. } of Wines.

Steamers will leave Bombay every three weeks.

For Freight or Passage apply to Messrs. Stephen, Kennard & Co., London; Messrs. Tod, Kennard & Co., Liverpool; Messrs. Tod, Rathborne & Co., Alexandria; Austrian Lloyd's Steam Navigation Company, Trieste and Venice; Messrs. Fraissinet Pere et Fils, Marseilles; and Messrs. R. Rubattino and Co., Genoa; or to the undersigned in Bombay.

The s. s. NEERA, 2,200 Tons, Captain Hanscom, will be despatched on MONDAY, the 18th October.

STEARNS, HOBART, & Co.

OVERLAND PASSENGERS.

Gentlemen proceeding Home will find all that is requisite in the following detailed list; the Goods being made specially for the passage and Home wear :—

REQUIREMENTS.

4 Dozen Silk and Wool Shirts.	1 Rug with Straps,
2 ,, Under Vests.	1 Maud.
2 ,, Linen Collars,	1 Inverness Cape.
1 ,, Fine Cotton Socks.	1 Hand Portmanteau.
1 ,, Fine Merino Socks.	2 Overland Trunks.
1 ,, Fine Merino Drawers.	1 Clothes Bag.
1 ,, Colored Handkerchiefs.	1 Travelling Hat,
1 ,, White Cambric.	1 Courier Bag.
1 Overland Suit.	1 Easy Chair.
2 Sleeping Suits.	1 Umbrella.
2 Pairs of Kid Gloves.	1 Pair of Brushes.
6 Scarfs and Ties.	Ladies' Overland Trunks.

Return Fares.—First "lass Passengers embarking from India by the P. and O. Co.'s Steamer within six months of their arrival from England, and *vice versa*, will be allowed a reduction of 20 per cent. on the Return Passage Money.

Bombay. BADHAM & Co., Apollo House.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

WEEKLY COMMUNICATION WITH ENGLAND.

On Saturday, the 23rd October, at 3 P.M., from Mazagon.

THE P. & O. Co.'s s. s. BEHAR, (1,605 tons, and 300 H.P.,) Captain W. B. Hall, will LEAVE FOR SUEZ as above, carrying H. M.'s Mails, also Passengers and Cargo for that Port, Marseilles, Southampton, &c.

Cargo can also be booked through to Trieste, Venice, Genoa, Barcelona and Havre, Liverpool, or London.

No Cargo can be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

Parcels will be received at this Office until 11 A.M. on Friday, the 22nd instant.

Passengers are requested to send their heavy baggage to Mazagon before 10 A.M. on the day of the Steamer's departure, in order that it may be weighed and labelled previous to shipment.

A small Steamer will leave the new Dock Head at Mazagon for the convenience of Passengers at 3 P.M., precisely, on the day of sailing.

ALFRED PARISH, Actg. Superintendent.

P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Office, Rampart Row, Bombay, 16th October, 1869.

STEAM COMMUNICATION TO THE MALABAR COAST.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited) will despatch the s. s. KURRACHEE on WEDNESDAY, the 20th October, at noon, calling at the undermentioned Ports, viz. :—

Down Steamers.		Up Steamers.	
Leave Bombay	20th Oct.	Leave Cochin	27th Oct.
,, Ratnagherry	21st ,,	,, Beypore	28th ,,
,, Malwan	21st ,,	,, Calicut	28th ,,
,, Vingorla	22nd ,,	,, Tellicherry	29th ,,
,, Goa	22nd ,,	,, Cannanore	29th ,,
,, Carwar	22nd ,,	,, Mangalore	30th ,,
,, Coompta	22nd ,,	,, Coompta	31st ,,
,, Mangalore	23rd ,,	,, Carwar	31st ,,
,, Cannanore	24th ,,	,, Goa	31st ,,
,, Tellicherry	24th ,,	,, Vingorla	1st Nov.
,, Calicut	24th ,,	,, Malwan	1st ,,
,, Beypore	24th ,,	,, Ratnagherry	2nd ,,
Arrive Cochin	25th ,,	Arrive Bombay	3rd ,,

For Freight and Passage apply to
W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

OVERLAND CARGO.—The s. s. ORISSA has brought the CARGO of the following Vessels :—

ACCELERATED CARGO, Ex
s. s. CEYLON, from Southampton, 18th September.
,, SYRIA, from Marseilles, 26th September.

UNACCELERATED CARGO, Ex
,, RIPON, from Southampton, 11th September.
,, TIBER, from Liverpool, 12th September.
,, ALBANIAN, from Liverpool, 26th September, (remaining Cargo.)
,, NYANZA, from Marseilles, 19th September.

ALFRED PARISH,
Acting Superintendent P. & O. S. N. Company.

Bombay, 18th October, 1869.

NOTICE.—Consignees of CARGO per Bark CHOICE, R. Crozier, Master, from Singapore, are requested to send off their Bills of Lading for countersignature to Agents' office, and send off Boats alongside the ship to receive delivery of their goods, otherwise the same will be landed as they come to hand at the risk and expense of the concerned.

Captain Crozier will not be responsible for the condition of any package after it leaves the ship's dock.

COWASJEE & NUSSERWANJEE DUBASH,
Agents for Captain R. Crozier.

Bombay, 18th October, 1869.

PEEK, FREAN, AND CO.'S PRIZE MEDAL BISCUITS.

(LONDON in 1862; DUBLIN in 1865; PARIS in 1867).

	Cash. Rs. as.	Credit. Rs. as.
CAPTAIN (plain); LUNCH (plain dry); MILK (plain Coffee); NICNAC (sweet fancy PEARL (slightly sweet); PRINCE OF WALES (plain); TOURIST (plain); THIN WAFER (dry cheese)	1 lb. tin 0 14	1 0
	2 ,, 1 12	2 0
A. B. C. (for children); ABERNETHY (plain seed); BROWN MEAL (or digestive); CRACKER (plain); CRACKNEL (plain); HARD MIXED (dry); TABLE VARIETIES (rich sweet);	1 lb. tin 1 0	1 2
	2 ,, 1 12	2 0
ALBERT (slightly sweet); ARROWROOT (plain children's); EUGENIE (vanilla drop); FANCY MACHINE (good wine); GINGER NUT (slightly spiced)	1 lb. tin 1 2	1 4
	2 ,, 1 12	2 0
MEAL FANCY (sweet varieties);	1 lb. tin 0 14	1 8
SPICE NUTS (very superior)	2 ,, 2 4	2 8
Assortments of the above kinds.	1 lb. tins per doz. 11 0	12 8
	2 ,, ,, 19 8	22 0

MONTHLY SUPPLIES received by the SOLE AGENTS,
TREACHER & Co. (Limited).

GYMKHANA KIT.

		Cash. Rs. as.	Credit. Rs. as.
FOILS.			
Good Solingen Foils	... per pair	9 0	10 0
Do. do. brass mounted	,,	10 8	12 0
MASKS.			
Best Town Drawn Wire Fencing Masks	...per pair	9 0	10 0
Do. do. do. with cars	,,	9 8	10 8
Helmets for Stick or Sword	...each	15 8	16 0
FENCING JACKETS, GLOVES, GAUNTLETS, LUNGING PADS.			
Good Fencing Gloves	... each right hand glove	4 8	5 0
Fencing Gauntlets	... ...	5 4	6 0
Do. Jackets	... ...	14 8	16 0
Lunging Pads	... ...	10 0	11 0
SINGLE STICKS.			
Clean and well-finished Sticks	... per pair	0 14	1 0
Do. do. do.	... per doz.	4 0	4 8
Basket hand-guards for Sticks	... per pair	1 2	1 8
Do. do. do.	... per doz.	6 0	7 0
Buffalo Hide Hilts	... ,,	5 8	6 0
FOOT BALLS.			
Vulcanized India Rubber Balls.			
Covered with best Leather, size No. 4	...each	8 0	9 0
Do. do. do. ,, 5	... ,,	9 0	10 0
Do. do. do. ,, 6	... ,,	10 0	11 0
QUOITS.			
Best Polished Steal Quoits and Pins	...at per lb.	0 14	1 0
Do. do. Brass do.	... ,,	1 8	1 12
Do. Galvanized Iron do.	... ,,	1 0	1 2

(Weights lbs. 3, 4, 4½, 5, 5½, 6, 6½, and 7 lbs. per pair)

(The Galvanized Iron Quoits are particularly adapted for the Indian Climate, being less affected than others by extremes of moisture and dryness.

TREACHER & Co. (Limited).

CHESSON and WOODHALL'S LIBRARY.

No. 11, Hummum Street, Bombay,
And No. 1, East Street, Poona.

NEW BOOKS per s. s. ORISSA,	Rs. a.
Warne's Picture Puzzle Books	0 12
Mysteries of Paris	1 4
Cooling Cups and Dainty Drinks	1 8
Dumas' Ascanio	0 10
Ellevart's Tom Dunstone's Troubles	2 4
Secret out, or 1,000 tricks by Cards	5 0
Sunday Library Inclear's Apostles of Europe ...	2 8
Lord Scatter Brain	1 4
Watson's Manual of the Hand Lathe	4 0
Bull's Hints to Mothers	3 4
Murray's History of Rodney	1 4
Forbes' Bagh O Bahar—Persian Character ...	8 0
Do. Baital Pachesi	5 12
Not wisely but too well	1 4
Run to Earth, by Miss Braddon	1 12
Chappell's Violin Instructor	1 0
NEW MUSIC.	
Song O Fair Dove, O Fond Dove	1 8
,, She was my boyhood's Dream	1 8
,, Not so bad for me	1 8
,, The Lily	1 8
,, Morn in the Meadow	1 8
,, Our blessings on the Daisies	1 8
,, Make yourself at home	1 8
,, Ten minutes too late.	1 8
,, Adventures of Robinson Crusoe	1 12
,, Walking in the Zoo	1 8
,, At Home	1 8
,, The Light still shines beyond	1 8
,, Defenders of the Land	1 12
,, Farewell to Summer	1 8
,, Shine in thou bright Beacon.	1 8
,, Morning Song	1 8
,, Brighter Days will come	1 8
,, Springtime of Life	1 8
Gallop Barbe Bleue	1 8
Waltz Christine	2 0
MISCELLANEOUS.	
Stationery—The latest fashion square Envelope and Paper to Match	1 0
Rimmell's Perfumed Sachets, each.	

CHESSON & WOODHALL.

Bombay, 18th October, 1869.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

SECURITY

Should be the First Consideration in Insurance Transactions.

The Directors of the Royal Insurance Company have the pleasure of supplying the following information to the public, as evidence of the ample security they afford to their assurers :—

THE CAPITAL

of the Company, available for the purpose of meeting any unusual calamity happening to the Assured, is

TWO MILLIONS STERLING.

The amount actually paid up is £288,495. This, with the Accumulated Funds in Hand, makes the invested resources of the Company upwards of ONE MILLION SIX HUNDRED THOUSAND POUNDS, which amount is invested as follows :—

INVESTED FUNDS OF THE ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY, 30TH JUNE, 1869.

Real Property owned by the Company	£	219,571	11 3
Mortgages on Freehold Property		33,50	0 0
£30 000 Reduced 3 per Cent. Consols		28,085	1 3
India Government 5 per Cent. Debentures		100,000	0 0
English Railway Debenture Bonds		50,000	17 7
First-class English Railway Preference and Guaranteed Stocks		335,476	11 11
Loans to Local Authorities of various towns in Great Britain, who have obtained the sanction of the Secretary of State to borrow the amounts		145,560	12 6
Bonds of the Mersey Docks and Harbour Board		62,341	14 8
Bonds of the British and Irish Magnetic Telegraph Co.		10,000	0 0
Bonds of the Liverpool Corporation		5,160	0 0
United States Government Stocks		101,330	7 10
Canada Bonds and Canada Dominion Stock		31,106	11 6
Short Loans on first-class English Dividend-paying Stocks with margins, from 20 to 50 per Cent. on market values		477,195	0 0
Loans on Security of Life Policies		63,938	8 5
	£	1,672,356	16 11

The above is a complete list of the Investments of the Company at the date specified, in addition to which the funds are still further increased, by amounts constantly varying, at different periods, in the hands of the Bankers and the Company's Agents. At 31st December 1868, these stood at £168,089 2 0

For the satisfaction of the Public the whole of the Securities belonging to the Company are annually submitted to the careful scrutiny of two independent Auditors, and the following is an Extract from their Report to the last Annual Meeting :—

"The whole of your Books have been Audited—every Document, every Account, every Voucher, your Bank-book, and every Security—and have been most carefully kept, and there is not one doubtful Security in the whole."

THE ACCUMULATIONS OF THE LIFE DEPARTMENT,

after payment of Losses, Annuities, and Expenses of every description, have been as follows :—

Funds in Hand at the last Quinquennial Valuation, 31st December 1864	£	621,434 15 5
Added to 31st December, 1865		103,146 7 3
,, ,, 1866		124,165 7 5
,, ,, 1867		128,583 5 10
,, ,, 1868		144,945 12 2
Total Accumulation of the Life Department on 31st Dec., 1868, exclusive of Shareholders' Capital	£	1,122,275 8 1

THE DIRECTORS ALSO THINK IT DESIRABLE TO STATE THAT

THE BUSINESS OF THE ROYAL HAS NEVER BEEN AMALGAMATED WITH THAT OF ANY OTHER COMPANY,

And that the LIABILITY of its Shareholders is UNLIMITED.

Agents for Bombay,
Messrs. CAMPBELL, MITCHELL, & Co.

THE COMMERCIAL, FINANCE, and STOCK EXCHANGE CORPORATION, Limited, (Under Liquidation.)—A GENERAL MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS of this CORPORATION will be HELD on SATURDAY, the 18th December, at 3 P.M., at the office of Messrs. Hearn, Cleveland, and Peile, Solicitors, to transact the following business :—

To receive the final Statement of Accounts and Report of the Liquidators.

To pass a resolution that the Corporation be finally wound up.

To pass a resolution as to with whom the amount of the unclaimed dividends be deposited, and with whom the Books and Vouchers of the Corporation should be kept, and under what conditions.

And to consider any other matter or matters which may be brought before the Meeting.

G. S. CLAY,
CURSETJEE HORMUSJEE, } Liquidators of the Commercial, Finance, and Stock Exchange Corporation (Ld.)

Bombay, 15th October, 1869.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.—NOTICE—SPECIAL ACCOMMODATION for MATHERAN PASSENGERS.—ALTERATION of TRAIN.—On MONDAY next, the 25th instant, and every subsequent MONDAY until further notice, the MAIL TRAIN will leave Nared at 7-5 A.M., arriving in Bombay at about 10-20 A.M., instead of at the times stated in the Notice dated 11th instant, which is hereby cancelled.

Ordinary Tickets and the two Monthly Coupons are available by this Train.

HENRY CONDER,
Bombay, 18th October, 1869. General Traffic Manager.

THE BRITISH INDIA CLASSICS.

In 2 vols. fcp. 8vo. price 2s. each, sewed, or 2s. 6d. each, cloth.

THOMSON'S SEASONS, with Notes and other Aids for Students and Learners, especially adapted to the Requirements of the Natives of India, by Edward E. Morris, M.A., of Lincoln College, Oxford, Edited by W. J. Rawlinson, M.A., Oxon, late Principal of the Elphinstone Institution, Bombay,

In the same Series, uniform with the above—

SCOTT'S LADY of the LAKE, Cantos I. and II., price 2s. sewed, or 2s. 6d. cloth.

GRAY'S POEMS, price 2s. sewed, ar 2s. 6d. cloth.

"These Editions, though more especially designed for the benefit of students in our Indian Empire, have merits, which recommend them to all English readers. Few, we apprehend, could glance over the notes on even so familiar a strain as Gray's Elegy without perceiving fresh beauties in the original, and without a consciousness of having before overlooked difficulties and missed the full force of the Author's meaning."—"Educational Times."

London : LONGMANS, GREEN, and CO., Paternoster Row.

BENSON'S

WATCHES Of all kinds	CLOCKS Of all kinds.	GOLD JEWELLERY Of the Newest Designs
LEVER.	DRAWING-ROOM.	BRACELETS.
HORIZONTAL.	DINING-ROOM.	BROOCHES.
CHRONOMETER.	CARRIAGE.	EAR-RINGS.
KEYLESS.	CHURCH.	LOCKETS.
CHRONOGRAPH.	HALL AND SHOP.	NECKLACES.
GOLD LEVER HUNTERS,	14, 18, 28, and 35 Guineas.	
SILVER ,,	5, 7, 11, and 29 ,,	

Mr. BENSON, who holds the appointment to H.R.H. the Prince of Wales, has just published two Pamphlets, enriched and embellished with Illustrations on Watch and Clock Making, and the other upon Artistic Gold Jewellery. These are sent post free on application. Persons living abroad can select the article required, and have it forwarded with perfect safety.

ORDERS SHOULD BE ADDRESSED TO
25, OLD BOND STREET; and THE CITY STEAM WORKS, 58 & 60, LUDGATE HILL, LONDON;

Or, if preferred, to H. S. King & Co. (late Smith, Elder, & Co.,) Bombay, of whom can be obtained the Illustrated Pamphlets.

FOR SALE to arrive, 4,250 pieces, 66,797 feet, W. P. LUMBER, shortly expected ex ship St. ALBANS from Boston. Apply to FARNHAM & Co.
No. 9 Marine Street.

TRAVELLER'S REQUISITES.

AIR BEDS, CUSHIONS, AND PILLOWS
from Rs. 4 to Rs. 50 each.
BATHS
India Rubber Folding or Inflating, and Best London Tin with or without cover, lock, and strap,
from Rs. 6 to Rs. 50 each.
BINOCULAR GLASSES
from Rs 25 to Rs. 50 each.
BISCUITS AND WHEATEN FLOUR
from As. 14 to Rs. 7 per case.
CAMP CHAIRS
of Wood or Iron to fold up
from Rs. 9 to Rs. 50 each.
CARPET, CLOTHES, AND COURIER BAGS
from Rs. 4 to Rs. 30 each.
COCOA, COFFEE AND TEA,
in a variety of forms, per packet
from As. 12 to Rs. 10-8.
CORK BEDS AND MATTRESSES
from Rs. 30 to Rs. 75.
CORKSCREWS AND LEVER KNIVES
from Rs. 1 to Rs. 7-8.
DRESSING BAGS AND DRESSING CASES
from Rs. 10 to Rs. 200.
DRINKING CUPS, GLASSES, HORNS AND PEWTERS,
from Rs. 1 to Rs. 28.
HUNTING AND SPORTING KNIVES
from Rs. 6 to Rs. 30.
LAMPS AND LANTERNS
of the most useful modern patterns made
SPECIALLY FOR INDIA
from Rs. 5 to Rs. 50.
MEDICINE CHESTS
in Mahogany, Oak, Solid Leather or Japanned Tin
from Rs. 6 to Rs. 100.
MILK
Condensed Swiss or English Desiccated
from Rs. 1 to Rs. 1-4 per tin or bottle.
OVERLAND TRUNKS
from Rs. 21 to Rs. 90.
PRESERVED PROVISIONS
Fish, Meat, Pates, Pies, Sausages, &c., &c.
from As. 12 to Rs. 4-8 per tin.
PIPES, CIGARS AND TOBACCOS
of every description.
POCKET CANTEENS
completely fitted.
POCKET FILTERS
Ascending Syphon, or Solid Charcoal, each complete in case,
from Rs. 3-8 to Rs 4-8.
POCKET DRAM FLASKS
with cups, covered with leather or wicker, plain or with straps
from Rs. 2-8 to Rs. 12.
PORTMANTEAUX
Basil, Black, or Solid Leather,
from Rs. 13-8 to Rs. 53.
RAILWAY KEYS
from Re. 1 to Rs. 5.
RAILWAY RUGS
from Rs. 10-8 to Rs. 30.
SANDWICH CASES
from Rs. 5-8 to Rs. 15.
SODA AND OTHER AERATED WATERS
of unsurpassed purity.
STATIONERY
of every description, by the first makers.
SWIMMING BELTS
from Rs. 9 to Rs. 12-8.
SYPHON TAPS
German silver or Electro Plated
from Rs. 2-8 to Rs. 8.
TABLE AND DESSERT KNIVES
of the best steel,
from Rs. 16 to Rs. 30 per dozen.
TABLE, DESSERT, AND TEA SPOONS
strongly electro plated on the hardest metal,
from Rs. 12-8 to Rs. 40 per dozen.
TEA AND COFFEE POTS
White Metal, or Terra Cotta Ware,
from Rs. 1-12 to Rs. 6.
TIFFIN BASCUITS
completely fitted
from Rs. 18 to Rs. 50.
UMBRELLAS AND WATERPROOF CLOTHING
of superior Manufacture,
WINES, SPIRITS AND LIQUORS
of the best brands and of every description.
WRITING CASES AND DESKS
specially fitted for the use of
TOURISTS AND TRAVELLERS.

TREACHER & Co. (Limited).

NOTICES.

WE are requested by Mr. MENIST to inform the Public, that his stay in Bombay terminates this month.

INDIAN TRANSIT AND GENERAL COMMISSION AGENCY.

N. V. CURRANEE & Co.,
LANDING, SHIPPING, CLEARING, FORWARDING AND COMMISSION AGENTS.
5, Church Gate Street, Bombay.

A LADY, the Widow of a London Solicitor, now residing in a very healthy part of Staffordshire, OFFERS to PARENTS desirous of sending their Children to England, a HOME for them, with motherly care and attention, Education and Board, also Clothing up to 8 years of age.

Mrs. S. has had great experience with children, having had a large family of her own. She is assisted by her daughter, and the Education comprises, English, Elementary Latin, French, Music, Singing and Drawing.

Boys kept up to the age of 12 years.

Terms £50 a year, which includes everything but medical attendance.

References given and required.

Address Mrs. Charles Smith, Walton Villa, Eccleshall, Staffordshire.

NOTICE to CONTRACTORS and OTHERS. —MOODY BAY RECLAMATION.—TENDERS will be received at the office of the Executive Engineer for Reclamations up to the 1st November, for the construction of a DRY RUBBLE STONE BREAK WATER, on Moody Bay, consisting of about 900,000 cubic feet of dry rubble stone.

Specifications and Drawings may be seen, and further information obtained, at the office of the Executive Engineer for Reclamations, Moody Bay.

The Executive Engineer for Reclamations does no bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

J. H. E. HART, C. E.,
Acting Executive Engineer for Reclamations.

Office of the Executive Engineer for Reclamations, Bombay, October, 1869.

NOTICE.—SEALED TENDERS are invited for building THE NATIVE GENERAL HOSPITAL on the Esplanade, to be delivered on or before noon of the 22nd instant.

Form of Tender and Specification can be obtained on application at the office of the Architectural Executive Engineer and Surveyor, where the Plan and Conditions of Contract can also be seen.

A deposit of 2 per cent. will be required on tendering, to be forfeited in the event of evasion or delay in signing the requisite Deed of Contract; and a further deposit of 8 per cent. from the Contractor whose tender may be accepted.

The Architectural Executive Engineer and Surveyor does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any tender, and no reason will be assigned for the rejection of any or all of the tenders.

J. A. FULLER, Lieutenant-Colonel R. E.,
Archt. Ex. Engineer and Surveyor.

Bombay, 7th October, 1869.

SAMUEL LAWFORD ACLAND, deceased. Pursuant to Act XXVIII of 1866 of the Legislative Council of India, entitled, "The Trustees and Mortgagees' Powers' Act, 1866," NOTICE is hereby given, that all persons being Creditors of, or otherwise having any claims upon, or against, the Estate of Samuel Lawford Acland, late of Bombay, Solicitor, deceased, who died at Nice, in France, on the 30th day of April, 1868, and Probate of whose Will was on the 11th day of June, 1868, granted by the High Court of Judicature at Bombay, to Henry Prentis, presently residing at Bombay aforesaid, one of the Executors named in the said Will, are required on or before the 30th day of November, 1869, to send to Messrs. Adams, Prentis, and Bishop, of Bombay, Solicitors of the said Executor, the particulars of their claims upon or against the said Estate, and that at the expiration of such time the Executor will proceed to distribute the Assets of the said Testator amongst the parties entitled thereto, having regard only to the claims of which he shall then have notice.—Dated this 28th day of Sept., 1869.

ACLAND, PRENTIS & BISHOP, Solicitors, Bombay.

MR. W. G.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

SHARE MARKET.

MONDAY AFTERNOON.

MARKETopened with a brisk demand for Colabas, Mazagons, and Back Bays, which rose to Rs. 1,805, 1,365, and 620, respectively, for time.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

Number of Shares.	Nomi. value of sh.	Paid up.	Last divi-dend.	Names.	Cash Rates per Share.
	Rs.	Rs.	p. a.		
100,000	100	all	10 p.ct.	Agra Bank	115
22,000	1,000	all	8 p.ct.	Bank of Bengal	1550
10,000	500	all	6 p.ct.	Ditto of Bombay New	616½
10,000	500	100		Ditto 2nd Res. Issue	195
5,250	1,000	all	12 p.ct.	Ditto of Madras	1,550
20,000	250	all	0 p.ct.	Chartered Mercantile Bk. of I. L.& China	340
40,000	200	all	6 do.	Chartered Bk. of I. & C.	199
37,000	250	125	8 do.	National Bank of India	140
60,000	250	all	12 do.	Oriental Bank	440

LAND COMPANIES.

4,000	3,000	all	Rs. 65	Colaba Land Co.	1750
10,800	1,000	all	Rs. 30	Elph'st'ne Land	1020
10,800	1,000	650	11-14	Do. New	655
8,000	150	all	Nil	Frere Land & Pier Co. Ld	200
2,000	5,000	4,100	Nil	Mazagon Land	1315
6,000	2,000	1,4.8	Nil	Fort Canning	380

PRESS COMPANIES.

150	5,000	2,850	25 p.c.	Akbar Cotton Press Co.	2,300
200	2,000	1,100	100do.	Albert Co. Kurrachee	700
250	3,000	850	60do.	Alexandra Press Co.	570
	12,000	11,000	200do.	Apollo Press Co.	8,200
200	2,000	all	372do.	Bombay Press Co.	2,060
200	500	all	25do.	Do. New	525
800	1,589	all	800do.	Colaba Press Co.	10,200
350	3,000	all	...	East India Press Co.	1,100
150	8,500	all	100p.	Fort Press Co.	10,200
300	2,000	1,800	...	Framji Cowasji Press	1,180
200	8,000	all	24 p.c.	Hydraulic Press Co.	3,200
1000	5,000	2,000	100 p.c.	Kurrachee Press Co.	860
2,500	1,000	500		Mofus. Press & G. Co.	270
120	2,500	all	350	Prince of Wales Press	2,800
225	2,000	750	200 p.c.	Victoria Press, Madras	1,150
150	2,000	all	...	Tinnevelly Press Co.	1,650

(* Per share for the half-year.)

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

...	£20	18.3.0	5 p.c.	G. I. P. Railway Consolidated Stock	232
...	£20	109.1.5	do.	Do. New £20 shares	198
...	£ 0	43.10.2	do.	Do.	616½
...	£100	1,000	do.	B. B. & C. I. Railway Co.	1100
...	£12	106.5.1	do.	Do. New Shares	195

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

400	2,000	1,700	50	Albert Mills Co.	850
500	2,500	all	80 p.a.	Alliance Spinning	1,635
100	5,000	all	...	Bombay	2,800
900	1,000	all	10 p.c.	Bombay United	720
800	500	all	...	Brunch Mills	250
300	5,000	all	...	Coorla Spinning	1,925
750	2,000	all	150 p.a.	Great Eastern	1265
2,500	1,000	all	50	Manockji Petit's	705
800	2,500	all	...	Oriental	1,270
600	2,500	2,300	...	Royal	1,410

(* For the half year.)

MISCELLANEOUS.

1,000	2,500	1,500	135 p.c.	Bombay Burmah Trading Corporation	325
4,000	50	all	5pc.	Mechanics' B'ld'g Co.	25
500	2,000	300	9	Kurrachee Landing and Shipping Company	160
2,000	500	all	Nil	Treacher & Co.	240

BANKS IN LIQUIDATION.

		Date of Liquidation.		
500	50	Jan. '66	Bank of Bombay	51
25	13½	...	Do. China	5½
200	25	Sept. '67	B'bay Trdg & B'kg	6
200	40	Sept. '67	Brokers' Bank	15
250	...	Mar. '68	Central Bank	5
...	...	...	East India Bank's	15 –16
200	10	Feb. '67	Indian Peninsula	6
200	63	May '67	Royal Bank	12
120	66	Apr. '67	Old Financial	9

COMPANIES IN LIQUIDATION.

5,200	1,750	Nov. '66	Back Bay Co.	600
3,500	2,400	6 months'	B'bay & Bengal S. S.	100
5,000	2,400	...	Bombay Ship Co.	100

EXCHANGE.

On	Terms.	Rate.
London	At sight	1s. 11⅛d.
London Banks	6 months' sight	1s. 11 15/16d.
Do. Credits	6 Do. do	1s. 11 15/16d.
Do. Documents	6 Do. do	2s. 1/16d. *
Calcutta	At sight	100
Do.	30 days' sight	100par.
Do.	60 days' sight	99½
Madras	At sight	100 par.
Do.	30 days' sight	99½
China	60 Do. do	223

BANK OF BOMBAY.

Government Securities	4 per cent.
Mercantile Bills	6 ,,

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Five-and-a-half per cent.	113½
Five per cent.	108
Four per cent.	94
Five per cent. (Public Works Loan)	103
Five per cent. Debenture Loan 1866-67	105
15 years' Debenture Loans	109 nl
10 years' do. do	107½
5 years' do. do.	103½
Six per cent. Municipal Loan House Rate	105
Do. Do. Market Rate	104

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

Sovereigns each	Rs.	10-6
Bank of England Notes	,,	10-4
Carolas	,,	290
Mexican Dollars	,,	220
Five-Franc Pieces	,,	208
Bar Silver	,,	106-10
Gold Leaf	,,	15-1
Bar Gold 10 oz. English	,,	16
Australian Gold	,,	196-9

NEW BANK OF BOMBAY, LIMITED.

Statement of the affairs of the Bank, on 16th October, 1869.

LIABILITIES.	Rs.
Proprietors' Capital paid up	50,00,000
Subscriptions on account of new Capital	7,72,700
General Treasury Balance	27,33,935
Deposits at Head Office	1,80,94,579
Deposits at Branches	20,00,274
Bank Post Bills outstanding	37,234
Reserve	1,28,616
Undrawn Cash Credits	3,76,690
	Rs. 2,91,43,958

ASSETS.	
Government Securities	37,90,029
Loans at Head Office and Branches on Govt. Securities,	
Bullion, Goods and Metals	9,05,991
Credit Accounts at do. on Govt. Securities	10,47,508
Bills Discounted and purchased at do.	47,68,286
Dead Stock	4,67,418
Less written off	20,000
	4,47,418
Stamps	7,012
Balances with Agents & Correspondents	12,36,871
Overdrafts	3,219
Cash & Currency Notes at Head Office	1,24,68,923
Do. do. at Branches	42,45,6 4
Bullion at H. O. and Branches	2,23,027
	Rs. 2,91,43,958

WEEKLY STATEMENT OF THE MUNICIPAL REVENUE.

From Monday, 11th October, to Saturday, 16th October, 1869.

	Rs.	A.	P.
Wheel Tax	4,336	4	0
House Rate	7,388	15	4
Municipal Certificate Tax	1,000	0	0
Police Rate	3,364	3	2
Lighting do.	3,228	14	3
Water do.	6,055	12	6
Halalcore Cess	3,135	14	10
Market Fees	3,286	1	0
Fees through Police Commissioner, including Liquor Licences, &c.	.....		
Miscellaneous Fees	441	10	8
Fines and Penalties	295	0	0
Town Duties	11,664	5	8
Total Rs.	44,089	1	5

W. MAIDMENT,
Controller of Municipal Accounts.

MILITARY.

ARRIVALS.—OCTOBER 18.

Prinsep, Captain, late 4th B. L. C., on leave, from England.
Lambert, Lieutenant-Colonel, Bombay Staff Corps, on furlough, from Kurrachee.
Miers, Captain, 79th Highlanders, on exchange, from England.
Bushman, Lieutenant and Adjutant, on duty, from Aldershott.
Huisenberg, Surgeon, Medical Staff, on duty, from England.
Bolton, Major, 4th Rifles, on duty, from Shahjapore.
Abbott, Lieutenant, Bombay Staff Corps, on sick certificate, from England.
Dowden, Captain, Royal Engineers, on sick leave, from England.
Eden, Captain, 18th Regiment N. I., on duty, from Poona.
Stock, Lieutenant and Adjutant, 21st Regiment N. I. or M. B., on leave, from Bhoosawul.
Macleod, Major, 26th Regiment N. I., on leave, from Baroda.

DEPARTURES.—OCTOBER 18.

Shaw, Ensign, The King's Regiment, on sick leave, to England.
O'Brien, Doctor, The King's Regiment, on duty, to Poona.
Preston, Captain, 22nd Native Infantry, on leave, to Matheran.
Watt, Assistant Surgeon, Staff, on leave, to Matheran.
Prinsep, Captain, late B. L. C., to join, to Calcutta.
Lambert, Lieutenant-Colonel, Bombay Staff Corps, on furlough, to England.
Dixon, Lieutenant-Colonel, Madras Infantry, on furlough, to England.
Harden, Lieutenant, 22nd Regiment P. N. I., on sick leave, to England.
Isaacson, Lieutenant, the Royal Regiment, to join, to Deolalee.
Weldon, Major, Madras Staff Corps, on duty, to Akola.

ARMY GENERAL ORDERS.

By His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief.
Poona, 16th October, 1869.

The Commander-in-Chief is pleased to make the following appointments:—

Mount Aboo Sanatarium.—Captain and Local Major G. H. Cochrane, 1st Battalion, 8th Foot, to command with effect from 19th instant, vice Major Gostling, whose two years' tenure expires.

3rd Light Cavalry.—Captain W. E. LeGeyt, Cadre 2nd Cavalry, to be Second Squadron Officer, vice Captain Macnaghten, who vacates.

4th Regiment N. I. (Rifles).—Major C. T. Heathcote, Staff Corps, to officiate as Wing Officer, vice Major Bolton.

12th Regiment N. I.—Major H. H. Bolton, Staff Corps, officiating Wing Officer, 4th Regiment N. I., to officiate as Second in Command, vice Major Hutchison proceeding on furlough to Europe.

The following orders are confirmed:—

Deolalee Depot.—Depot Order, dated 13th September 1869, appointing No. 1768 Private Francis Jackson, 2nd Battalion, 1st Foot, Orderly Room Clerk.

Sind Frontier Field Force Order.—Dated 3 th September 1869, appointing Lieutenant G. J. Coulson, 3rd Squadron Officer 3rd Sind Horse, and to officiate as Second Squadron Officer in addition to his own duties.

Sind Frontier Field Force Order.—Dated 1st October 1869, directing Lieutenant Gordon, 3rd Squadron Officer, 2nd Sind Horse, to perform the duties of 2nd Squadron Officer in addition to his own.

The undermentioned are reported to have passed the required examination of Hindoostanee, according to the Higher Standard:—

1st Lieutenant R. V. Stance, Royal Artillery.
Ensigns E. M. Mayne and C. E. Yate, 49th Foot.

His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief in India has been pleased to grant leave of absence as follows:—

108th Foot.—Captain A. H. Lawrie, from 10th January, to 9th July 1870, in extension, to remain in England, on private affairs.

The undermentioned Officers have obtained leave of absence:—

1st Battalion, 8th Foot.—Ensign P. M. Shaw, from date of departure, to thirty days, to proceed to Bombay, on medical certificate, for the purpose of appearing before a medical board.

32th Foot.—Lieutenant R. B. C. Daubeny, from 1st to 31st October 1869, on medical certificate.

GENERAL ORDERS BY THE LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR OF BENGAL.

(*Calcutta Gazette*, October 13.)

The Reverend Edward Winter Clark, of Seebsangor, is licensed, under Clause 4, Section 6, Part 1, Act V. of 1865, to solemnize marriages between persons one of whom is a person or both of whom are persons professing the Christian religion.

Mr. S. C. Hampton, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Patna, is transferred to Beerbhoom, and posted to the station of Synthea.

Mr. C. A. Wilkins, Assistant Magistrate and Collector, Bhaugulpore, is transferred to Monghyr.

Mr. J. E. A. Eyre, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector of City Moorshedabad, is granted leave of absence for three months.

The services of Mr. T. M. Kirkwood, Officiating Joint Magistrate and Deputy Collector of Cuttack, are placed at the disposal of the Public Works Department of this Government, Irrigation Branch, for employment on special duty.

Mr. W. M. Soutttar is appointed to have charge of the Sulu Division of Dinapore. Mr. Soutar will also continue to officiate as Joint Magistrate and Deputy Collector of Patna.

Major F. N. Miles to officiate as District Superintendent of Police, Gya, during the absence, on leave, of Mr. H. M. Weathrall, or until further orders.

Major Miles will officiate as a District Superintendent of the First Grade, with effect from the date on which he may join his appointment.

GENERAL ORDERS BY THE GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS.

(*Fort St. George Gazette*, Oct. 12.)

Mr. F. E. Gibson, Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate of South Arcot, has been granted six months' leave on medical certificate.

Mr. G. B. Shaw, to act as Deputy Collector of Sea Customs, Madras, during the absence of Mr. E. S. Atkinson.

Mr. George Kennaway Chamberlain to be Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate of the Madras District.

Mr. Thomas Weir to be Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate of Bellary.

Mr. Richard Powney Campbell, Magistrate of Police, to act as Magistrate of the Royapettah Police Court, during the absence of Captain T. Weldon on leave.

Captain George Edwin Borradaile, Barrister-at-Law, to act as a Magistrate of Police for the Town of Madras, during the employment of Mr. Campbell on other duty.

Assistant Surgeon Patrick Richard Martin, M.D., to act as Surgeon, 4th District, Presidency, during the absence of Dr. FitzGerald on leave.

Mr. J. W. Rundall, Executive Engineer of the third grade, to be Executive Engineer of the second grade, vice Captain J. Beatty, proceeded on leave to Europe.

Captain P. Montgomerie, R. E., Executive Engineer of the fourth grade, to be Executive Engineer of the third grade, vice Mr. Rundall.

Mr. A. Lawford, Executive Engineer of the third grade, to be Executive Engineer of the second grade, vice Mr. W. S. Harrington, proceeded on leave to Europe.

These promotions will have affect from the 1st instant.

Captain H. Tulloch, R. E., Executive Engineer of the first grade, to act as Under Secretary to Government in the Public Works Department, as a temporary arrangement, without prejudice to his other duties.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

The services of Surgeon-Major J. Kirkpatrick, M.D., are, subject to the confirmation of the Government of India, placed at the disposal of the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, for appointment to act as Surgeon to the Commission.

Lieut. C. W. Campbell, of the Bengal Cavalry, Adjutant of His Excellency the Governor's Body Guard, is permitted to proceed to Europe on furlough for two years, and to embark from Madras in anticipation of leave from the Government of India.

Surgeon H. R. Oswald, M.D., of the Mysore Commission, is permitted to proceed to Europe on furlough (medical certificate) for two years, and to embark from Madras.

Cornet R. G. E. Dalrymple, of Her Majesty's 19th Hussars, to act as Adjutant of His Excellency the Governor's Body Guard, during the absence, on furlough to Europe, of Lieutenant C. W. Campbell.

Colonel (Major-General) J. Maitland, Royal (Madras) Artillery, has succeeded to the Colonel's allowance by the death, on the 26th August 1869, of Colonel Commandant (General) G. Conran, Royal (Madras) Artillery.

Lieut.-Col. N. G. Campbell, Royal (Madras) Artillery, having completed the duty on which he was especially employed by Government, the services of that officer are replaced at the disposal of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief.

The undermentioned officers are permitted to proceed to Europe:—

Lieutenant-Colonel W. H. Watts, of the Infantry, Commandant 39th Regiment Native Infantry, on furlough (medical certificate) for two years, and to embark from Madras.

Captain W. Stoddart, of the Staff Corps, 2nd Wing Subaltern 19th Regiment Native Infantry, on furlough (medical certificate) for twenty months, and to embark from Madras.

Surgeon J. T. Williams, of the 1st Regiment Light Cavalry, on furlough (private affairs) for two years, under the Regulations of 1868, and to embark from Bombay.

The services of Assistant Surgeon R. V. Power, B.A. and M.D., are placed at the disposal of the Government of India, for employment on the Upper Godavery Works.

MADRAS STAFF CORPS.—The following promotions are made subject to Her Majesty's approval:—

Lieutenants Willoughby Thomas Brereton and Lawrence Cameron Dalbrough, having completed 12 years' service, to be Captains from the 10th October 1869.

MADRAS VOLUNTEER GUARDS.—The Governor in Council is pleased to make the following appointment:—

Captain J. McD. Allardice, of Her Majesty's 76th Regiment, to be Instructor of Musketry, until the return of Lieutenant E. W. Begbie, from sick leave to Europe, or until further orders.

SHIPPING.

DAILY FREIGHT REPORT—18TH OCTOBER.

London.	Cotton	No ship loading.	Nom. p. ton
	Cases		,,
	Seeds		,,
Liverpool	Iron Ships Cotton	£1 7s. 6d. to £1 15s. 0d.	,,
	Wooden Ships ,,	£1 8s. 0d. to £1 10s. 0d.	,,
	Myrabolms & Coir bdls	£0 10s. 0d. to £0 12s. 6d.	,,
	Seeds	£0 15s. 0d. to £1 0s. 0d.	,,
Havre	Cotton	£2 0s. 0d.	Nominal.
	Coffee	Nominal	
Overland	Steamers	£3 10s. 0d.	
China	Steamer Cotton	Rs. 10	per bale.
	Opium	Rs. 25 to 30	per chest.
	Sailing Ships	Nominal	
Calcutta	Salt	Rs. 3 0 0 to 4 0 0	per ton.
Calcutta to Bombay		Rs. 13 to 14 and Calcutta Port Charges	
Mauritius		8 annas per bag	nominal.

ARRIVALS.

Oct.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
18	Kurrachee (s)	Cottier	Cochin, Oct. 13.
	Choice	Crozier	Singapore, Aug. 13.

DEPARTURES.

Oct.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
18	Abyssinia (s)	Templeton	Persian Gulf via Kurrachee.
	Neera (s)	Hanscom	Aden and Suez.
	Sesame	Bara	Chittagong.

The barque Salus, Poland, to Rangoon, obtained her port clearance yesterday.

The following vessels began to load yesterday:—
Ship Elizabeth Henderson, to Rangkok.
Steamer General Havelock, to Cutch Mandvie, &c.
Steamer Kurrachee, to Malabar Coast.
Steamer Elphinstone, to Malabar Coast.
Steamer Magdala, to Aden and Suez.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVAL.

Oct. 13 Scotia ..... Avern ..... Singapore, Sept. 27.

DEPARTURES.

Oct. 12 Deccan (s) ..... —— ..... ——
John Bilson ..... —— ..... ——

Passengers.—Per steamer Scotia.—Mr. Wilson, Dr. Stokezkor, Captain Bates, Mr. Le Patourel, Surgeon Patterson.

MADRAS.

ARRIVAL.

Oct. 13 Busheer (s) ..... Hutchinson ... N. Ports.

DEPARTURES.

Oct. 13 Irvine ..... —— ..... Coconada.
Tweed ..... —— ..... Coconada.

Passengers arrived per s. s. Busheer.—Mr. and Mrs. Hornby, Mr. J. H. Dawson, General MacDonald, Mrs. Colonel Bradley, Mr. W. Sloan, Mr Strange, Mr. F. Lecot, Mr. C. Stolberg, and Mr. Urtheos.

COLABA OBSERVATORY.

RESULTS OF METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS made at the Government Observatory, Colaba, Latitude—18° 53' 30" N., long. 4h. 51m. 16s. E. Height of Barometer above the Sea=37 feet.

Mean daily values derived from 24 hourly observations on October 16.

Barometer, corrected to 32 deg. Fah	·855 inches
Temperature of the Air	81·1 ,,
Wet Bulb Thermometer	73·9 ,,
Dew Point	71·4 ,,
Relative Humidity of Air	·750 ,,
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded =8)	0·0 ,,
Maximum temperature of air (read at 9-30 A.M.) on following days	85·8 ,,
Minimum do. do.	74·1 ,,
Gen. Direction of Wind N, NE, NW. NNW.	
Movement in 24 hours	301 miles
Rain Gauge 4½ feet above the ground	0·00 inches
Fall of Rain during the Week	0·00 ,,
Registered between 1st January and 10th Oct.	91·49 ,,
Total Fall of Rain between 1st Jan. and 17th Oct.	91·49 ,,

COPPER PLATE PRINTING, ENGRAVING, &c.—VISITING CARDS, Invitation Cards, Wedding Cards and Envelopes, Cheques, Bills of Lading, Office and Bank Seals, Seals for Stamping Envelopes, &c., engraved to order, and at moderate prices. Specimens may be seen at the Office of the "Bombay Gazette" Press.

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THE INDIAN TRAVELLERS' GUIDE FOR OCTOBER.
PRICE—EIGHT ANNAS.
CONTAINING the latest alterations in the time of running of the Trains on the various Lines of Railway, including the Local Trains between Bombay and Baudora, on the B. B. and C. I. and G. I. P. Lines, Steamer time tables, in addition to a large amount of interesting and useful information to travellers.
The GUIDE, having a large circulation amongst travellers, by rail and otherwise, is a most effective medium for advertisements.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS ONE RUPEE, AND THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BOMBAY.

MARRIAGE.

SPINNER—JOHNSON—October 16th, at the residence of the Rev. D. Macpherson, M.A., Emil Spinner, Esq., of Zurich Switzerland, to Zillah, eldest daughter of Robert Johnson, Esq., of Greenheys, late of Belton House, Market Drayton, Shropshire.

BENGAL.

MARRIAGE.

OGILVY—WHITE—October 12th, at St. Peter's, Fort William, Calcutta, by the Rev. A. J. Matthew, assisted by the Rev. W. C. Bromehead, John Francis, second son of Thomas Ogilvy, Esq., of Corrimony, Glen Urquhart, Invernesshire, to Annie Louise, eldest daughter of John White, Esq., M.D., Civil Surgeon of Moorshedabad, Bengal.

NORTH-WEST PROVINCES, &c.

BIRTHS.

STRACHEY—October 3rd, at Simla, the wife of Colonel Richard Strachey, R. E., C. S. I., of a son.
DODD—October 10th, at Nynee Tal, the wife of Charles A. Dodd, Captain H. M.'s Bengal Staff Corps, of a daughter.

DEATHS.

STRACHEY—October 3rd, at Simla, Roger, the infant son of Colonel R. Strachey, R.E.
GORDON—October 8th, at Meerut, Mary Dorothea, infant daughter of Dr. H. G. Gordon, D. L. G. of Hospitals, aged 11 months.
ROBINSON—October 9th, at Cawnpore, Napier Douglas Robinson, late Captain, 7th Royal Fusiliers.

EUROPE.

BIRTHS.

AHLERS—September 22nd, at No. 14, Cravon Hill, Hyde Park, W. London, the wife of Rudolph Ahlers, Esq., of a son.
FANSHAWE—September 20th, at Southsea, the wife of Major T. B. Fanshawe, 32nd (Duke of Wellington's) Regiment, of twin daughters, one still-born.
OGILVIE—September 9th, at Church-terrace, Lee, S.E., the wife of Surgeon Charles Frederick Ogilvie, M.D., Her Majesty's Bombay Army, of a daughter.
OLDHAM—September 15th, at Glenoir, near Galway, the residence of her father, Professor Kelly, the wife of the late Charles Æmilius Oldham, Esq., of the Geological Survey of India, of a son.
WADDINGTON—September 15th, at Figheldean-house, near Amesbury, Wilts, the wife of Major T. Waddington, Bombay Staff Corps, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

COBB—THORNTON—September 16th, at St. Paul's, Onslow-square, Francis, son of the late Rev. W. F. Cobb, Rector of Nettlestead, Kent, to Emily Heber, daughter of J. Thornton, Esq., of Onslow-gardens, late of Bengal Civil Service, and grand-daughter of the late Right Rev. R. Heber, Lord Bishop of Calcutta.
FITZGERALD—PARK—September 16th, at Stone, Kent, John Gore Trevor FitzGerald, Captain Royal Marines, to Alice, daughter of the late Lieutenant-Colonel A. Park, Bengal Army, Forchester-square, London.
GARDEN—DOUGLAS—September 15th, at Trull, near Taunton, Somersetshire, Henry Campbell Garden, Captain H. M.'s 32nd Bengal Pioneers, son of the late Dr. Alexander Garden, Presidency Surgeon, Calcutta, to Augusta Dickson, daughter of Major-General Claud Douglas, H. C.'s Indian Army.
HOBSON—NETTLESHIP—September 16th, at Mortlake, H. A. Hobson, Esq., Captain 22nd Regiment Bombay N. I., son of Lieutenant-Colonel Hobson, of Cheltenham, and late of the Bombay Army, to Elizabeth Georgiana, daughter of the late Thomas Nettleship, Esq., of East Sheen, Surrey.

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Bombay Gazette Office, Bombay.

The Bombay Gazette

TUESDAY, OCTOBER 19, 1869.

AS LORD DERBY (before he had been transformed by Mr. Disraeli into an apostle of household suffrage) considered it his mission to stem the tide of democracy, so the Calcutta correspondent of the *Times* seems to think it a sacred duty he owes to society to check ambitious hopes and keep in due subjection the audacious commercial spirit of Bombay. Hardly a letter appears from his pen which does not contain some edifying moral reflections on the collapse of speculation in this city in 1865-66, and some freshly gathered "facts" to show that both morally and financially our condition is perfectly hopeless. But, from his letter of August 20, published in the *Times* of Sept. 21, he appears to have been weak enough to feel for a moment some slight misgivings as to the effect of his crushing denunciations. The figures relating to the external trade of India for the year ending 31st March last were before him, and on the face of them it looked as if, though the correspondent had gone on steadily ruining us once a week, that irrepressible Bombay had actually had the impudence to continue increasing its trade and prosperity at a rate of progress that Calcutta had found it impossible to keep up with. The indignity thus offered to the metropolis of India, and the slight put upon its prophet, were of course not to be borne with patience, and we are happy to say that the correspondent proved himself equal to the occasion. He could not indeed help giving the figures as they were set down for him in the official records; but, having stated that the value of the trade of Bombay in the year 1868-69 amounted to £47,370,000 and that of Bengal to only £42,590,000, he went on to qualify the humiliating admission in these words:—"Bombay is *nominally* first, Bengal really so; for, *omitting treasure* and re-exports, the trade of the latter was 37¾ millions against the 35¾ of Bombay."

This is the most notable piece of criticism we have fallen in with for a long time. It was a popular delusion, before the publication of the "Wealth of Nations," that gold and silver alone formed the real riches of any State, but Adam Smith himself would, we fancy, have been dismayed if he could have foreseen that the time would come when the novel doctrine of political economy would be preached, that the man who sells his goods for gold or silver really exchanges them for what is worth nothing at all. Yet this is practically the doctrine of the *Times'* Calcutta correspondent. The object he had in view will be better understood if we give the statistics in full. They are as follows:—

Trade, 1868-69.	Bengal. £	Bombay. £
Merchandise:—		
Imports ...	16,934,771	14,017,625
Exports ...	20,728,159	21,667,846
Re-exports ...	98,790	1,244,046
Treasure:—		
Imports ...	4,320,829	9,621,010
Exports ...	439,374	824,437
Total. ...	42,591,923	47,374,964

The net amount of treasure imported in the year into Bombay, after deducting exports, was therefore nearly 9¾ millions, while the net amount imported into Calcutta was less than 4 millions. Thus, by the simple expedient of "omitting treasure," it becomes possible to strike off nearly six millions more from the total value of the trade of Bombay than from that of the trade of Bengal, and to credit Bengal with an imaginary surplus of two millions, instead of a real deficit (after making allowance for "re-exports," which may be rightly "omitted") of nearly four millions. But on what principle is treasure excluded, and cotton, or indigo, or piece goods, or iron, included in the calculation? By adopting the ingenious plan of the *Times'* correspondent, we can make the figures show any result we please—can say, for instance, "Omitting cotton, the trade of Bengal is twenty millions in excess of that of Bombay," or, "omitting opium, Bombay beats Bengal by ten millions." The transmission of bullion from one country to another is as much a part of trade as the transmission of merchandize. In fact, bullion is merchandize; and, though many useful purposes are served by the official practice of noting separately the movements of those precious metals which form the universal medium of exchange, it is amazing that any man having the slightest knowledge of how business is done should have been misled by that practice into supposing the traffic in bullion has no connexion with any other branch of trade. Acquitting the *Times'* correspondent of any deliberate attention to mislead careless readers at home into forming a false estimate of the relative commercial importance of Bombay and Calcutta, we are compelled to pronounce him guilty of no slight ignorance of the first elements of the subject he was writing about. We do not enter upon the discussion of the question, whether it is more profitable for India, in her present circumstances, to import "treasure" or "merchandize." A merchant in Bengal exports (say) so much indigo, and takes back the whole value in the form of piece-goods, some of which pay the growers for the crop and the rest are sold for clothing to other people, so that the whole stock goes into consumption, and is soon worn out. A merchant in Bombay exports cotton equal in value to the Bengal merchant's indigo, but gets in exchange a small quantity of piece-goods and the balance in gold and silver. Part of the money, at least after paying the growers, he invests (say) in a spinning and weaving mill which employs a large number of people, and thus increases the annual produce of the labour of Western India, and helps to make the country independent of the supply of cotton goods from Manchester. Which of these two does the more good to India, the importer of bullion or the importer of merchandize? Opinions may perhaps differ on that point; but can any man of common sense be found to agree with the Calcutta correspondent of the *Times* in holding, that, when we wish to estimate how much each merchant has sold his cotton or indigo for, we must only reckon what the piece-goods are worth and not take the value of the gold or silver into the account. This journal has so often protested against the injustice done to Bengal by the random guesses which some Bombay writers have made as to the amount of taxation in each of the rival Presidencies, that we feel sure our Bengal contemporaries will not suppose we have written these remarks in any vain spirit of partisanship. Indeed, we confidently expect that all of them—and more especially that intelligent journal, the *Friend of India*—will join with us in ridiculing the nonsense talked by the Calcutta correspondent of the *Times*.

THE period is now close at hand when the financial position of the Municipality must be laid before the Bench of Justices. We are afraid that unless fresh taxation is imposed or rigorous retrenchment resorted to, there will be a deficit. As the taxation of Bombay is already very burdensome, we need not say that the public will expect retrenchment. What we most desire, however, is a full and accurate statement of the exact financial position of the Municipality, showing our liabilities either up to the 30th of September or the 30th of June. This document is really of more moment than the budget for next year. If the much needed statement cannot be made out, it will show that the authorities are working in the dark, and that the calculations for 1870 will have only the relative value of conjectural facts. We may repeat again, what we so vainly suggested last year, that an independent Commission should overhaul the whole concern; but we repeat it without the least hope that the Government of Bombay will do its duty, and set straight affairs which many causes have contributed to turn awry. The Supreme Government has set an example which, at an immense distance, the Bombay Government might follow—it has made a frank confession, and initiated a course of amendment.

LOST or mislaid—a fine healthy Report on the Drainage and Water Supply of Bombay. Last seen on its way to Government House, and supposed to have since strayed to parts unknown. The people of Bombay would be glad to learn what has become of the document, and think of offering a reward for its discovery. Seriously, it is now a long time since the Commissioners sent in their report to Government. It was the fruit of a long and elaborate inquiry, and although there is no prospect of a possibility of doing anything, since there are no funds available, probably not enough to cover the current expenditure of the Municipality, nevertheless the public would like to know what has been done with a report which ought to be, at least, a valuable addition to the documents on the subject. If Government do not intend to sanction any project they might very properly publish the report.

THE *Bombay Times* says it is "vulgar" to style it a "native organ," and unwarrantable to speak of its "anti-English spirit." Why, we thought that these terms conveyed precisely the impression our contemporary desired to make upon the public. What is he if not a native and anti-English organ? Is he not one of the best scholars in the school where the Warming-Pan theory is so zealously taught? But he seems to think that the phrases may mean "lack of independence, or anything that may warp" his judgment. We do not see how that interpretation can be rightly placed upon them. We have always given him credit for sincerity and independence, and believe he thinks it right to work for the natives against the English. The charge of foul play was made against "the English," as will be seen from this sentence, which stands in the forefront of the article which we had the temerity to criticise in vulgar tongue—

"It must, we are afraid, be admitted that *the English* do not cut a very distinguished figure in this history of open competition for the whole Empire."

Speaking of the Native competitors he said—

"Justice, courtesy, kindliness, the *much-vaunted* 'Englishman's love of fair-play,' all then demanded that these adventurous strangers should receive from us every encouragement and protection."

Did they meet with discouragement, were they unprotected, as this statement implies?

Our contemporary says that he sought to vindicate the English love of fair play, by citing the "recent text-illustration" as exceptional. All we can say is that performance did not come up to intention. The explanation of the accused only leaves the wrongful charge of foul play he brought against the Commissioners more glaringly prominent.

SIR WILLIAM MANSFIELD, it is said, will probably leave Simla about the 5th November.

TH

BOMBAY.

Mr. Salmon and 72 deck passengers arrived yesterday per s.s. Kurrachee, Captain Cottier, from Cochin.

Mr. J. P. Hughlings, Professor of Literature in the Elphinstone College, is expected to arrive here by the next mail.

Soverndroog.—The fall of rain in Soverndroog, in the Ratnagherry collectorate, for the fortnight ending 30th September, was 118 inches and 10 cents.

The Ship Red Jacket.—A life buoy and two head boards have been washed ashore at Penzance marked Red Jacket. A vessel named the Red Jacket, from Cardiff to Bombay, sailed on Sept. 8th last.

Indo-European Telegraph.—It was reported on Sunday last that the cable communication was perfect to Fao; that the Turkish line was interrupted beyond Semavah; and that the Persian line was interrupted beyond Teheran.

The Convict Balancore.—We understand that the convict Balancore, who made an extraordinary attempt to commit suicide on the 2nd instant, in the Poona jail, was, by order of the local Government, transferred to the Bombay House of Correction last week.

Indo-British Institution.—The offertories in Trinity Church, Sonapore, in aid of the Indo-British Institution, on Sunday last, amounted to Rs. 1,205-14-3, besides several orders that have to be realized. Of this sum, Rs. 1,103 were collected at the early morning service.

False evidence in a Judicial Proceeding.—The Chief Magistrate of Police yesterday committed Tarra Poonja and Mowla Poonja to stand their trial at the ensuing Criminal Sessions of the High Court, on a charge of giving false evidence in a judicial proceeding.

The s.s. Abyssinia, Captain Templeton, sailed yesterday for Kurrachee and the Persian Gulf, with the following passengers:—Mr. Stewans, Lieutenant L. Briton, R.A., Captain Scott, Mr. Reynon, Conductor Campbell, wife and two children, and twenty deck passengers.

Kulladghee Collectorate.—We see from the weather report of the Kulladghee collectorate, for the fortnight ending 30th September, that rain fell in almost all the talookas. The crops were doing well. With the exception of cattle disease in some of the talookas, health was good.

Shipping at St. Helena.—The following ships, homeward bound from Bombay, have passed St. Helena:—Glencorn, Weathersfield, City of Delhi, Bavelaw, Ireshope, Twoli, Erato, Pride of the Ocean, Benvoirlich, Aaron Brown. The Quorn Rice, Bombay to Liverpool, has put into St. Helena with rudder damaged.

Mauritius Shipping.—The following vessels by the latest advices from Mauritius were loading sugar for Bombay:—Empress of India, 500 bags; Ranee, 3,000 bags; Thetis, 8,000 bags; Beanu Uamha, 14,000 bags; Connemara, 15,000 bags; Montrose, 10,000 bags; Nimrod, 11,000 bags. Freights ranged from 14 annas to 1 rupee per bag for Bombay and £2-10-0 for Europe.

A Diver Drowned.—Dr. Lumsdaine held an inquest on Sunday last at the Apollo Bunder touching the death of Billad Nuseeb Bhutteeara, who was engaged on Saturday last at the Bucentaur, and while diving into the ship to bring out some cargo, was drowned. The jury returned a verdict that the deceased had met with his death accidentally.

Sholapore Collectorate.—The weather report of the Sholapore collectorate, for the fortnight ending 30th September, informs us that rain fell in almost all the talookas. Khureef crops were good. Sowing of rubbee was well advanced. The state of public health was good, with the exception of Kurmulla talooka, where forty-four men died of fever, &c., and fourteen cattle died of murrain.

Ratnagherry Collectorate.—From the weather report of the Ratnagherry collectorate, for the fortnight ending 30th September, we learn that in consequence of the heavy fall of rain, the early rice and naglee crops, which had been ripe, had suffered. The rain was, however, favourable to the late crops. With the exception of fever and small-pox, which prevailed in a few talookas, the district was healthy.

H.E. the Governor paid a state visit to the Chief of Gondul on Friday evening last. The Governor was accompanied by the Hon'ble Mr. Mansfield, and other functionaries of Government as well as by his personal staff. The Chief received His Excellency with as much show as the limited number of his horsemen and armed retainers would allow. The hall of Mr. Dinshaw Manockjee Petit's bungalow in Bhowanee Peit, in which the Governor and his party were received, was tastefully fitted up and the excellent Band of H.M's 9th Regiment N. I. was in attendance. The ceremonies closed with the usual presentation of flowers, &c. His Excellency then visited several other chiefs in the city, the principal of whom, the Chief of Sanglee, made a considerable display on the occasion.—*Deccan Herald* Oct. 18.

WEATHER REPORTS.

Vingorla, 18th, 10 A.M.—Weather clear, wind south-west, thermometer 90.

Carwar, 18th, 8-30 A.M.—Weather fine, wind south-west, thermometer 77, barometer 30·00.

Mangalore, 18th, 11-32 A.M.—Weather fine, wind west by north, thermometer 81.

Cannanore, 18th, 10 A.M.—Weather cloudy, wind south-west, thermometer 78, barometer 29·990.

Tuticorin, 18th, 10 A.M.—Weather fine, wind easterly, thermometer 85, barometer 29·93.

INDO-EUROPEAN TELEGRAPH.

The time occupied in the transmission of message to Bombay from 8 P.M. of the 17th to 8 P.M. of the 18th October is as follows:—

To Bombay	Max.	Min.
From Kurrachee	0 55	0 9
,, Calcutta via Agra	7 29	1 10
,, Madras	1 50	1 40

Communication between Bombay and Kurrachee perfect.

Undelivered messages in the Bombay Signal Office—
For Sub-Lt. Bell, ship Euphrates, from Khundwa.
For Hormusjee, from London.
For Merwanjee, from Jowrah.
For Kursondass, Homajee Street, from London.
For Manoel DeSouza, pensioner, from Coompta.
For Framjee, from Tuticorin.

THE CHARGE AGAINST A TELEGRAPH PEON.

Yesterday, at the Fort Police Court, before the Chief Magistrate, Misreelall Nundkishore, a peon in the Electric Telegraph office, was again charged with attempting to obtain a gratification other than legal remuneration for doing an act which it was his duty to do as a public servant.

Luckmidas Dwarkadas said—I am a dealer in cotton and other merchandise, and I carry on business with my nephew, under the name and style of Wullubdas Bhugwanjee. Our place of business is in Mandvie Bunder. I know the prisoner as a person who delivers telegraphic messages received through the Government Telegraph office. One day last week the prisoner delivered two telegraphic messages for our firm to me personally. Having done so, he asked me to sign receipts for the same, which I did. He then asked me for money. He said, "It is the practice for message deliverers to receive a pice for each message." I said, "It is not the practice, but next time I will give you, as the cashier is not here." Prisoner said, "I receive one pice for every message everywhere. It will be better that you should pay one pice each now, or when another message for you comes I shall throw it away." He then walked away and I sent my man Damodhur after him to fetch his number, which he did. Damodhur was present when the demand for money was made by prisoner upon me. I then made an application in writing to the Assistant Superintendent of the Telegraph office on the subject. It was written in English by a writer named Framjee whom we and others employ for writing English letters, and he had authority from me to sign the name of the firm to that letter. I identify Exhibit A as the paper or letter so despatched.

Cross-examined by the prisoner—It is not the fact that I offered to you a gratification and that you refused to receive it.

Mr. Robert William Rotchell deposed—I am telegraph master in the Government Telegraph office, Bombay. I was present one day last week when prisoner was interrogated by the prosecutor about the present charge. Prisoner admitted that he had demanded a gratification from the last witness for delivering a Government telegraphic message. He charged the last witness with wishing to have the message before signing the receipt. No inducement of any kind whatever was held out to prisoner to make confession of any offence.

The magistrate adjourned the case for further enquiry.

ADDITIONAL PASSENGERS BY THE NEERA.

The following additional passengers proceeded to Suez yesterday by the B. and B. S. S. Co.'s steamer Neera:—Lieut. Darwin, Dr. and Mrs. Reynalds and 3 children.

THE LOCUSTS.

[FROM A PRIVATE LETTER.]

JUNAGADH, 12TH OCTOBER.

There was a plentiful crop of grain this year in this part of the country, and a good harvest was expected up to within the last four days, but, alas! our expectations have suddenly proved disappointing and vain: *tid*—locusts—have visited the greater part of this naturally fertile country and destroyed the crops, and even the trees, babul and pipal included, are made bare. Bhesan (12 koss east of Junagadh) and the surrounding country has been desolated by these locusts. The sooner they leave this part of the country the better, otherwise, it is feared, famine will rage as severely in Kattiawar as in Rajpootana. The Banians have raised the prices of all articles of consumption 50 per cent.

DEATH OF Mr. J. H. WILLY.

We regret to have to record the death of this talented musician, which has occurred under very melancholy circumstances. We believe he was of strictly sober habits until very lately, and it is supposed that pecuniary difficulties led to his sad end. He was an excellent pianist and an able teacher, and his loss will be felt by many to whom, till lately, he gave lessons. It was to him the public were indebted for the visit paid by Mr. and Mrs. Case to Bombay some months ago, and he made arrangements subsequently for the appearance at the Grant Road Theatre of two artists from England, whom he expected by next mail.

A Coroner's inquest was held on Sunday last at the Clare Road, Byculla, concerning the death of Mr. Willy.

Mariano de Miranda deposed—I am a cook and live at Clare Road, Byculla. Deceased was my master. He was about forty years old and professor of music. I have been in his service for the last four months, and for the last twenty-two days he has been drinking very hard, sometimes taking more than one bottle of brandy during the day. He used to send me for it and I bought it from a Parsee liquor shop. For the last two days he has not been drinking. A doctor has been attending him. He visited him twice the day before yesterday and once yesterday. On neither occasion did he give me any orders except to get the medicine he had ordered. To the best of my belief the deceased had not left the house for the last twenty days; and for this time he has repeatedly been drunk for four or five days together, and for many days he has not put on his clothes. For the last three days he has been purged and yesterday he was very much purged. In the evening he was much worse, and I went to call the doctor, but he had gone to Matheran. I then called Inspector Sweeney.

Thomas George Sweeney deposed—I am inspector of police. Last night I was called by the last witness to see his master. On arrival I found he was in a dying state, so I put him into a palanquin and sent him off to the European General Hospital. I preceded him there in a buggy, and when the palanquin reached the hospital, the apothecary found that the deceased was still warm, but life was extinct.

Verdict:—"The deceased died from the effects of excessive drinking."

MOONSHINE.

(*Deccan Herald*, Oct. 18.)

The Governor's Band will play this evening at half-past nine at the Bund Gardens. Bands are nothing new in Poona, nor are moonlights; but the union of the two—a band playing by moonlight—is a novelty. His Excellency the Governor seems determined to afford the community every novelty in the way of amusement so long as he remains amongst us. We shall risk nothing in prophesying that the Bund Gardens will be this evening a perfect elysium. Let all lovers of music and of moonlight try for the first time the union of the two. The imaginative influence of the one and the elevating influence of the other will transport all who come under the combined influence to a region beyond the cold realities of life. Let those who drink the nectar of that region, drink deep, and bless His Excellency the Governor, who has provided for them so bewitching a draft. [Query: the "draft" of the Cotton Bill?] We would commend the example of His Excellency to others who have the control of instrumental or vocal bands.

THE KHOJAH BURIAL GROUND CASE.

The suit in the High Court, at the instance of Cazee Goolam Ally bin Cazee Ismail (Maharee) against His Highness Aga Khan, was lately heard in appeal by the Hon'ble the Chief Justice and the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Melvill.

The Chief Justice delivered the following judgment on the 8th instant:—In this suit, after the plaint had been amended under an order of the learned Judge before whom the suit came on for hearing, and a written statement had been put in by the defendant, new issues were framed. These issues, eleven in number, were, except the first and last, framed upon allegation in the plaint, showing the nature of the title, under which the plaintiff claimed the piece of land in dispute, and of matters which, if true, would be evidence of his title; and also upon allegations of the wrongful acts which the plaintiff complained of. The substantial questions raised by them are, whether the plaintiff was entitled, as trustee and mottiwalla, to the burial ground described in the plaint, and whether the defendant had done any wrongful act for which the plaintiff was entitled to sue him. The evidence of the numerous witnesses called on each side was quite irreconcileable, the evidence for the plaintiff both of title and of wrongful acts being met by a direct denial in nearly every respect. In this state of things it is necessary, (as plaintiff admitted) to look to see which of the two cases is more consistent with any reliable documentary evidence that there is in the suit. One important question was, whether there was a girga, a dwarf wall of loose stones, forming a boundary between the burial ground claimed by the plaintiff and the burial ground which was admitted to belong to the Khojahs. The existence of such a boundary was indeed of vital importance in the plaintiff's case; for without it the evidence that persons who were not Khojahs had been buried in the ground claimed by him, would lose much of its effect, it being possible, if not probable, that when the Khojahs allowed it to be supposed that they were Soonis, they may have permitted some Sooni Mussulmans to be buried in a part of their burial ground, which was remote from the musjid and durga. And it may be that, this being done as a favour, they required in the case of a Kokanee Mussulman a request from one of the leading men of that community. It is difficult to suppose that the whole of the evidence of the plaintiff's witnesses as to burials having taken place in this piece of ground is fictitious; but the burials may have been of a different character from what has been represented. In this, as in many cases, there may be a portion of truth; and the falsehood of the case may consist in mixing it up with untruths so as to lead to a wrong conclusion. Now, the Revenue Survey map made in 1822, although minute in its details, contains no traces whatever of the girga; and there is the evidence of Venayek Hurrichund, that if there had been a girga which was intended to serve as a boundary between separate properties, it would undoubtedly have been marked on the map. And this is confirmed by the reference book in which No. 2180 is described as "Khojia Durgas" and "Tomb of the Kojah," and the description of the Pension No. 730 in the rent roll of Pension and Tax (Exhibit No. 12). The inference from the map is, either that there was no girga there, or if there ever was one, it was not intended to serve as a boundary and had been allowed to fall into decay. And the absence of the girga from the map is consistent with and supports the evidence that it could not possibly have run in the direction described by the plaintiff's witness. The suggestion of the plaintiff's counsel in his able argument that a line might possibly be drawn avoiding the gravel, does not agree with Mr. Bedford's evidence, who said that the dividing line on Exhibit C. marked the sites of the foundation of the girga, and that in some places graves appeared to have been built along the line of the wall. And the Revenue Survey map is not the only document which is more consistent with the defendant's case than the plaintiff's. The Exhibits 1, 2, and 72 are so also; and if the plaintiff was entitled to this burial ground, as he alleges, it is difficult to account for there being no reference whatever to it in these documents. The burden of proof being on the plaintiff, the oral testimony being so entirely contradictory, and the documentary evidence being consistent with the defendant's case and not with the plaintiff's, we are of opinion that the decision of the learned Judge that the plaintiff is not entitled to the burial ground in dispute, is a right one.

Notwithstanding this failure to establish his title to the burial ground as claimed, the plaintiff might still succeed in regard to the particular piece of ground said to have been occupied by the tombs of his ancestors. If he has proved that for several generations, a certain corner of the ground has been occupied, as he alleges by a chibotra, or railed platform, on which were the tombs of his family, it would be difficult to hold that he has not established a prescriptive title to this plot of ground. How stands the evidence on this point. The plaintiff pointed out to Mr. Bedford, and has himself marked on the map, the position of the chibotra. He and his witnesses describe it as an oblong, bounded on the north and north east by the walls of the burial ground, and extending as far south as the tomb the tree growing through it. On this point again, all the Mussulman witnesses of the plaintiff swear to the existence of the chibotra, and all the Khojah witnesses swear that it never existed. For this conflict of testimony we are driven to rely on such independent evidence as is forthcoming. We have the following:—1. The Revenue Survey map of 1822 shows that, in that year, the northern boundary wall ran differently from the line it takes now, and that a considerable portion of the ground which the plaintiff alleges to have been always occupied by the chibotra, did not at that time form the portion of the burial ground at all. 2. The same map shows that in 1822 there was some kind of building on part of the ground claimed for the chibotra, and this is confirmatory of the statement of the defendant's witnesses, that there then stood on this spot a shed which has since been removed. 3. In or before October 1863, as is proved by entries in the Khojah Jumat books, and the independent evidence of Veersey Passoo, part of the northern wall was broken down for the purpose of carrying stones on to Kessowjee Naique's ground. This operation could hardly have been carried on, if the chibotra had been then standing, for it would have rested against the very portion of the wall, which was broken through. Even if the operation could have been carried on, the chibotra must have caused such inconvenience that Veersey Passoo could not have failed to notice it. According to the plaintiff's statement, the chibotra was not removed until November 1863, in which month a contract for quarrying in the ground on which it stood, was given to one Kanoo Ghattee. 4. There are now standing two old chunam graves of Khojahs on the very spot said to have been occupied by the chibotra. A witness [Mahomed Enoos Banjay, No. 55] has been called, who declares that he witnessed the demolition of the chibotra from the window of the house in which he was living. This statement seems most improbable. The witness is employed in the musjid, which is frequented by the plaintiff and his family; he was in the habit of attending the funerals of Kokanee Mussulmans and he is evidently on intimate terms with the plaintiff's family, as appears from the fact that, he was asked to attest one of the family deeds. Is it conceiveable that, if he seen what he professes that he saw, he would not have immediately informed the plaintiff and have introduced him into the house, where he have seen with his own eyes what was going and would have been able to secure ample evidence of the fact? There is a row of houses, several stories in height, looking right down upon the disputed ground. The feud among the Kojahs was notorious, and everything which took place in the burial ground, during the time when the feud was raging, must have had an interest for the inhabitants of these houses, yet, with the exception of this one witness, not a single person has been called to say, that he saw what all the inmates of the houses must have seen if, in truth, it took place. Mr. Bedford (p 27) professes to have discovered traces of the chibotra on the north and east walls. His evidence on this point is not precise or satisfactory, and it is entirely at variance with the statements of the other three surveyors Wilcox, Morris, and Govind Gungadhur. We must hold on the evidence, as it stands, that the plaintiff has failed to prove that any particular spot has been occupied by the tombs of his family in any such manner as to give him a prescriptive title to the ground.

As to the claim for damages, the amended plaint prays that the defendant may be decreed to pay to the plaintiff, as such trustee and mottiwalla, as aforesaid, Rs. 25,000, as and for the damages sustained by the plaintiff as such trustee and mottiwalla as aforesaid by the unlawful acts of the defendant in causing the removal of the boundary wall of the said burial ground and the breaking down, digging up, and destruction of the tombs thereon being. The plaintiff being found not to be the trustee and mottiwalla, this claim cannot be sustained; but it was contended by his counsel in his reply that he might still be entitled to damages for the removal and destruction of the tombs of his ancesters. It may be that if the tombs were lawfully placed upon the ground, which might after a long lapse of time be presumed, the defendant would have no right to remove them, and an heir of the person by whom the tomb was placed there might be entitled to sue him for doing so. But this point was not raised at the hearing and the damages could not be awarded upon the plaint as now framed. Such a claim for damages is founded upon a case which is not involved in, or consistent with, the case made by the plaint (Essenchunder Singh and Shamachara Bhulto 11 Moore I. A. 20.) It only remains to notice the objection that the learned Judge refused to receive evidence which was tendered in the course of the cross-examination of Allaruckia Soomar who had been Mukki of the Khojah Jumat for about 14 years and had had the management as part of the Jamat property of the Khojah burial ground he said—"We have not any title deeds of the Kabaristan, nor have we ever had; I have never seen any since I became Mukhi," and that on his applying to the Municipal Commissioner after the judgment in the suit between the Advocate General and the present defendant to have the deeds produced in the names of himself and Kakee Puddumsey, he produced no little deeds relating to this Kabaristan because they had not got any; and at the end of his cross-examination—"I am quite sure no title deeds relating to the Kabaristan were produced." Mr. Dunbar the plaintiff's counsel applied to be allowed to call Ahmedbhoy Habbibhoy and Fuzul Noor Mahamed to show that before the Municipal Commissioner Allaruckia Soomar produced the title deed of this burial ground, which was refused by the court as being "an application to contradict Allaruckia Soomar on a matter not involved in any of the issues named." It is frequently a nice question whether a particular matter is one upon which a witness may be contradicted by other witnesses. The reason of the rule which restricts the right to do so is, that it is an object of great importance to confine the attention of the jury as much as possible to the specific issues. Without some rule many collateral questions of fact might be raised in the course of a long trial; and the specific questions to be determined be lost sight of. At the same time it is desirable that any evidence should be admitted which may asssist in determining the respective value of conflicting testimony and where the trial is by a judge and not by a jury there is probably less reason for the rule. We think the rule is well stated in *Greenleaf on Evidence* sec 52 as excluding all evidence of facts, which are incapable of affording any reasonable presumption or inference, a to the principal fact or matter in dispute. According to *Pollock C. B.* the test is whether the matter is one which the party proposing to contradict would have been allowed himself to prove in evidence (Attorney General v. Hitchcock 1 Exch 91,99). Now to apply that test in the present case. If the defendant had any title deeds relating to this burial ground, they might be expected to contain some description of it; and if they did, the title deeds supported by the acts of ownership sought to be proved would have been material evidence. A claim resting upon mere acts of ownership is very different from one resting upon title deeds supported by acts of ownership; and in determining upon the value of evidence of acts of ownership and the inference to be drawn, it is important to know whether the title deeds have been lost, or there are none; or whether they are purposely kept back. We think therefore that the learned judge ought not to have refused to receive the evidence. But then we have to consider whether if the evidence is received it ought to vary the decision. If it ought not, its rejection is not a ground for reversing the decree, and it would be useless for us to exercise our power, and take it. Now the plaintiff, not having in the course of his case called for the production of the title deeds, or suggested that if produced they would afford evidence in his favour, cannot now be allowed to make that suggestion. We must simply consider that the title deeds, if there are any, would not assist the defendant, and in the view which we take of this case, we are of opinion that the existence of title deeds, if the witnesses should prove it to our satisfaction (and they would be open to the observation that they have a strong bias against the defendant) would not affect the grounds upon which we have come to a conclusion in the defendant's favour. Then as to the evidence of the Ghatees we think that little, if any, reliance could be placed upon it. As new matter, discovered after the plaintiffs' case was closed, it ought not to be admitted unless it is such as might probably have occasioned a different determination. In our opinion this cannot be said of it. The decree which has been passed for the defendent must be confirmed with costs.

INSOLVENCY COURT—18TH OCTOBER.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Gibbs, Commissioner.)

DISCHARGES GRANTED.

The following insolvents were not opposed and received their discharges:—Shapoorjee Muncherjee, liabilities Rs. 5,545; Anthony Vaz, liabilities Rs. 1,269; Dossabhoy Rustomjee, liquor seller, liabilities Rs. 1,712; Maddon Crustmajee, carpenter, liabilities Rs. 2,329; Kuparam Cooloor, silk dealer, Rs. 1,752; Baba Sooltanbhoy, bangle dealer, Rs. 2,579; Khoja Cutchra Jugsup, firewood dealer, Rs. 1,688; Condajee Rowjee, milkman, Rs. 5,860; Balloo Soonajee, pressman, (wages Rs. 14 per month) liabilities Rs. 3,333; Babajee Dajee, sepoy, and wife (wages Rs. 10 per month) liabilities Rs. 1,350; and Cutchra Bhanjee, merchant, liabilities Rs. 41,161, and assets Rs. 987 good, and Rs. 1,538 bad.

IN RE MADHOROW PURSHOTUM.

This insolvent's liabilities amounted to Rs. 4,438. His salary had been Rs. 80 a month. The Commissioner adjourned the discharge without protection till the second Court day in April.

IN RE NARAYEN CANOBA.

This insolvent's liabilities were Rs. 5,500 and his monthly salary had been Rs. 50. The hearing of the petition was adjourned for three months with permission to amend the schedule.

IN RE VIZOODIN MOOROODKNA.

This insolvent was a writer on a salary of Rs. 15 per month. His liabilities amounted to Rs. 14,480, and his assets were Rs. 3,200 good and Rs. 850 bad. The hearing was adjourned to next Court day.

IN RE HAJEE AHMED SOOMAR.

This insolvent was a dyer, with liabilities amounting to Rs. 6,990. His discharge was adjourned for three months, without protection.

IN RE JETTA LUDHA.

Mr. Ferguson appeared on behalf of this insolvent, and Mr. Starling for an opposing creditor. It seemed that an action had been brought in the Small Cause Court against the petitioner, and the Judge found that he was a partner of the firm of Ludha Dewjee, and so gave decree against him. The consequence was that numerous bills due by that firm were sent to the petitioner, and so he applied for the benefit of the Act, entering in his schedule a great number of debts due by the firm though he held he was really not a partner thereof. The Commissioner after hearing witnesses ordered the insolvent to amend his schedule, striking out the entries due by the firm—as the debts in fact except the amount of the decree, the debt due to the opposing creditor, and other two entries.

The other cases were of no interest.

GIRGAUM POLICE COURT.—18TH OCT.

(Before Nana Morojee, Esq.)

Thefts.—Jumal Mahomed Fuckeer, a butler, was charged with stealing a pair of trousers belonging to Mr. W. G. Stretton. He was convicted and sentenced to receive ten stripes.—Luxamon Babajee was sentenced to four months' imprisonment on a charge of stealing three gold finger rings of the value of thirty-two rupees belonging to Ramjee Crushnajee.—Hurry Sooma was charged with stealing a copper and two brass utensils and was, on conviction, sentenced to be imprisoned for a month.

Liquor Licence.—Custado Fernandes, a liquor seller, was fined Rs. 25 for selling a bottle of liquor after sunset in breach of the terms of his license.

Criminal Misappropriation.—Francis DeSouza, a cook, was charged with fraudulently misapplying in breach of trust two rupees in cash belonging to Mr. J. Myatt. The prisoner admitted the offence and was sentenced to rigorous imprisonment for two months.

TELEGRAPH LINE REPORTS.

Kurrachee, 18th, 1-3 P.M.—Cable communication perfect to Fao; Turkish line interrupted beyond Semavah; and the Persian line interrupted beyond Teheran. Latest dates from Great Britain via Turkey 7th October, 7-35 P.M., via Russia 12th October 9 1-45 A.M.
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PROPOSED UTILISATION OF ALOE FIBRE

Some interesting papers on this subject have been placed by Government at the disposal of the press.

Major W. Walker, 1st Bombay Grenadiers, addressed Colonel Marriott, Secretary to Government, on the 7th September as follows:—

"The enclosed extracts of letters were addressed by me to a friend in business in Dundee. Since writing him I have thought, as Government take an interest in the aloe fibre, I might solicit you to lay them (rough and unstudied as they are) before His Excellency the Governor. I need hardly say that any expression of approval would go greatly to carry out the object in view. If I am favoured with such an expression, I would at once send it home. The Dundee merchants have mostly made the large fortunes they now have in the "jute" trade, and would, I am certain, enter willingly into what I propose if they saw that Government thought well of the matter, and that the fibre worked up well. If they find the fibre works well, and were I at home, backed by the favourable opinion of His Excellency, I am sure there would be little difficulty in establishing such a company as would not disgrace the Bombay Government."

The first extract is as follows, from a letter from Major Walker dated 28th August:—

"As president of our regimental committee for the Poona Exhibition, my attention has been called to the 'aloe fibre.' Our men make beautiful ropes from it. I send you 5 lbs. via Marseilles, as prepared by our men, to see what you can make of it. If it spins well, large fortunes can be made from it. The fibre should be grown as near the coast as possible on account of carriage. Country boats could convey it from the smaller bunders to the steamers."

In a subsequent letter home, dated the 4th September, Major Walker referred to a paragraph appearing in the *Mofussilite*, which said—"Since Lord Mayo's return, in April last, from the Dehra Dhoon, where the rheea fibre was first brought to his notice, Lord Mayo has devoted much attention to the important question of the more extensive utilization of Indian fibres. It is probable that, in furtherance of this important object, very practical measures will early be set on foot. Amongst the fibrous plants which have thus recently enjoyed distinguished notice happens to be the aloe perfoliata, or (in the vernacular) elwa, utilized to some considerable extent by Dr. Mackenzie, of Dharwar, who with it fenced all the jail garden and civil hospital of that station."

Major Walker went on to say—"Should you be able to establish a company, it will receive evidently the best assistance of Government. I would propose our presidency for the reason of quick communication with England via Suez, and would submit the following. I may mention that Dr. Mackenzie has only as yet made mats for verandahs from the fibre. If it can be spun, I have every confidence in the success of the scheme. Land and labour are both cheap, and there would only be a large outlay wanted, as far as I can see, in the machinery, wells and tanks, required to make the thing succeed. I shall lay my plan before Government, should it not meet the approval of you Dundee merchants. A company, for many reasons, would carry out the cultivation of the aloe better than if it were an undertaking of the Indian Government. Land having been granted the plants could easily be collected from all parts of the country at small expense. They would be planted in rows at a distance of about two feet apart, and three feet between the rows, for the purposes of irrigation and cultivation. Once rooted the aloe would seldom require to be replaced, as they get stronger with age. A series of wells to be made for the purposes of irrigation. Rivers, when available, to be made so. The wells to be worked by steam engines, which could be conveyed (to a certain distance) from well to well on rails, either by their own or horse-power. A number of great centre wells, with tanks attached, for soaking purposes. A stationary engine at each centre well, for working the well, supplying a certain quantity of water for irrigation, supplying the tank, thressing the aloe, and other general purposes. The aloe in the raw state to be conveyed to the 'centres' by the rail mentioned in No. 3. The fibre, when packed, to be conveyed (as would appear best hereafter) either by country carts (company's) or rail, with steam or horse power. Six months or so (to be hereafter fixed on when the growth of the plant is better known under irrigation) after the plants have been planted, a steamer to be started with the necessary machinery, &c., &c.; thereafter to be employed in conveying the fibre to Suez in connection with other steamers of the company at Alexandria. Arrangements for coal could be made with the P. and O. at Aden and Suez. A very efficient staff of sub-overseers could be got from the retired non-commissioned officers of this and other regiments who have taken their pensions in the districts I would propose for the cultivation of the aloe. I would submit that during the monsoon months the company's steamers should cease to run to Suez, and that towards the middle of May they should sail for England with a full cargo. That they should return by the end of October with a general freight for Bombay, when the produce of the monsoon months would be ready for embarkation for Suez."

MEMORANDUM BY W. GRAY, ESQ., M.B., HONORARY SECRETARY TO THE AGRI-HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY, dated 28th September.

With reference to Government endorsement No 4103, dated the 22nd instant, in the Revenue Department, the honorary secretary to the Agri-Horticultural Society of Western India has the honor to state that "aloe, fibre," or "pita," is the commercial name given to the fibre of the American aloe, or *Agave Americana*: the name is also applied to that of the *Agave Cantula*. Both kinds of fibre are almost alike in appearance and qualities, "Aloe fibre" is used for the same purposes as hemp, viz., the manufacture of ropes, cordage, &c., &c. Its weight, bulk for bulk, is one-sixth less than that of hemp; it is stronger and more durable, and bears the ultimate action of humidity and dryness with little injury, and when exposed to wet contracts less. From the coarseness of the fibre, Dr. Gray does not think it can be applied to the manufacture of delicate textile fabrics in the same manner as jute and flax are, but he considers it to be an invaluable fibre for ropes and cordage of all kinds, fishing nets, matting, and for coarse fabrics, such as sacking and sail-cloth. However, by the use of suitable machinery, the fibre may be rendered fine enough for the manufacture of other fabrics.

The following tables show its strength when compared with other fibres:—

Pita.	Weight supported.	Hemp.	Weight supported.	Difference in favor of Pita.
	Pounds.		Pounds.	Pounds.
Plunged in sea.	3810	Plunged in sea.	2538	1272
Exposed to air.	3724	Exposed to air.	3022	702

Aloe fibre rope, 1 fathom long, and 3 inches in circumference, broke in a weight of	lbs. Troy. 2,519½
Coir do. do. do.	2,175
Country hemp do. do. do.	2,293½
Jute do. do. do.	2,536

Thus proving that "aloe fibre" is stronger than Russian hemp, sunn hemp, coir and jute.

There is no obstacle to the article being produced in large quantities in Western India. The cultivation of the plant is exceedingly simple: it requires but little water, and would, Dr. Gray thinks, be grown in the Deccan with the greatest facility; it also grows well in Bombay; in fact it will grow almost anywhere, and is largely used as a hedge plant. There would be no difficulty in procuring any amount of young plants for the purpose of establishing regular plantations. Dr. Gray quite agrees with Major Walker that the fibre is well worth a trial, not only on account of its excellent qualities but also from the facility with which it can be produced in large quantities. He would suggest that a sufficient quantity, say 4 or 5 cwt., be carefully prepared, and sent home for trial and report. Dr. Gray need hardly mention that a great deal will depend on the care with which the sample is prepared.

If Major Walker should wish for further information on the subject of this or any other Indian fibre, the undersigned shall be happy to communicate with him.

MEMORANDUM BY A. SHUTTLEWORTH, ESQ., DEPUTY CONSERVATOR OF FORESTS, IN CHARGE CONSERVATOR'S OFFICE, dated 28th September 1869.

The aloe plant, or, properly speaking, the agave, yields fibre half the strength of that of hemp, and is much used by the natives for twine, ropes, &c. It will not succeed in the coast climate, and Major Walker is mistaken in supposing that irrigation for this plant is necessary, as it thrives best in the driest climates. But it appears to the undersigned that no steps should be taken until the report of the Dundee manufacturers has been received. If their report is favourable, the price at which the fibre can be manufactured and the cost to the manufacturers have then to be ascertained and considered. The first step would be to have some of the fibre prepared in a fit state for the home market when a tolerably correct estimate of the cost of the material, as well as that of conveyance to the coast and to Europe, might be framed.

Government Resolution (Oct. 13th)—Copies of Dr. Gray's and Mr. Shuttleworth's reports to be sent to Major Walker, whose letter should be suitably acknowledged.

Dr. Gray is requested to prepare 5 cwt. of the fibre, in order to its being sent home for opinion and report

THE BABEES OF PERSIA.

(TRANSLATED FROM THE "BOMBAY SAMACHAR.")

In all ages and in all countries a new religious movement has invariably proved itself the forerunner of a series of social as well as political revolutions fraught with the gravest of results, and the recent rise and progress of Babysm in Persia is no insignificant sign of the times. This new religion has already excited considerable attention in Europe, and an able writer in a London monthly has unhesitatingly advanced his opinion that it will ultimately be placed in powerful antagonism with the old religion of Islam. It is not our intention now to examine at length this opinion of the English writer; but we will content ourselves for the present with laying before our readers some interesting facts regarding the rise and progress of Babysm, which we have been at much pains to collect from reliable but chiefly oral sources.

The reader may not perhaps be acquainted with the fact that aspirants after religious honours in Persia have first of all to qualify themselves by years of hard study in the Persian and Arabic colleges of Kerbila. Mirza Ali Mahomed, the founder of this new religion, devoted the best part of his youth to the pursuit of knowledge at the holy city of Hossain. The father of this religious reformer was a wealthy and influential merchant of Shiraz, and the sanctity of his life had gained for him the much coveted religious title of *Saeed*. In the year 1843 the star of Mirza Ali's family got in the ascendant, and for many years after it continued to shine in its full lustre. Much about this time Mirza Ali, the hopeful son of his father, came to Kerbila more from inclination than with any fixed purpose to study for religious honours. From his very infancy Mirza Ali began to display an intense love of knowledge. He used to lock himself up in his room for hours together, spending his time in incessant reading and writing, and when interrupted in his favourite pursuits, he would moodily retire to an adjacent *mussed*, where he had a small room to himself. The father of Mirza Ali Mahomed never meant his son for a studious enthusiast or a visionary philosopher. He was anxious to see him follow in his own footsteps, and to see him respectably settled in life. But the tendencies of young Mirza's mind were destined to frustrate all the fond hopes of his father. He not only read and studied to his heart's content the master-pieces of the best Oriental writers, but he also conversed with the living literary celebrities of his country, and in so doing he soon succeeded in establishing a highly favourable opinion of his mental capacities.

His habits of solitary study, however, grew stronger as he grew older, and his father, not approving of the turn his favourite son was taking, sent him off to join his firm at Bussorah, hoping that the young visionary might thus be weaned away from his books. In obedience to the commands of his parent Mirza Ali went over to Bussorah. But he was never made to shine in a mercantile line. He again grew moody and silent, and devoted himself more than ever to his books. After a short stay at Bussorah he returned to Shiraz, and from that time forward he began to lay the fruits of his hard and patient study before the eyes of the public. He declared himself the *bab*, or that door of religion by which, and which alone, all true believers could hope to pass into blissful eternity. At first he was reserved, and was content to be simply the *bab* of religion. Subsequently, however, he gave himself out as Imam Mahidi, who, according to the Koran, is to appear a little before the final dissolution of this globe. After declaring himself the true Imam Mahidi, he began to reject and alter some of the passages of the Alkoran as his judgment dictated; and a little later on he openly declared his intention of founding a new religious sect.

The friends and relations of this young reformer were now fairly frightened by the turn he had taken, and to guard themselves against any serious consequences that might result from his conduct, they quietly kept themselves aloof from him. Mirza Ali was not depressed by this circumstance, and he soon showed that, come what might, he was fully resolved to revolutionize the religion of Persia. As no man was ever a prophet in his own country, much less in his own city, Mirza Ali turned his back on the walls of Shiraz and bent his steps in the direction of Ispahan, preaching and explaining, as he went along, his new doctrines to the people who gathered together around him. The youth, the intelligence, and the extraordinary learning of this new reformer prepossessed those before whom he preached, and it not unfrequently happened that the inhabitants of whole villages and towns through which he passed turned Babees, Travelling, preaching, and proselytizing he reached Ispahan where his fame as a young reformer had already preceded him. The *Olumhs*, the *Hokuns* and the *Dunnos* of Ispahan put their wise heads together, and thought how they best might confuse and confound with their sophistic philosophy this young brat of a reformer who, if not instantly put down, threatened to give them much trouble. They assembled together and invited Mirza Ali to hold a public controversy with them. This invitation, as may easily be imagined, was readily accepted, and at the appointed time he appeared before his grave adversaries. The subtle logic he was soon brought to bear on the young Mirza, who, however, proved himself a match for any or all of them, in what they had hit

local habitation nor professional distinction. There is no concession of that representative character which Dr. Cumming seemed to claim for himself. He is not recognised as the Auto-Protestant, the highest incarnation of the principle which animates in various lower forms the Protestant Churches of Europe. He is simply "Dr. Cumming, of Scotland"—as who should say, "Smith, of England." Nor is the way in which the Pope has heard of his application at all satisfactory. There has been no sudden conference with Cardinal Patrizzi, no puzzled inspection of the "accustomed ecclesiastical Latin," no carefully weighed letter to the Cardinal, desiring him to convey such and such replies to his illustrious correspondent. It would not be difficult to construct the kind of answer which would have suited Dr. Cumming's views. A phrase or two implying that the Pope had carefully studied the latest Apocalyptic Almanac put forth from Crown Court a graceful hint at a European reputation, a pious and flattering wish that so great a soul might still be won to the Catholic Church—this, accompanied with a handsomely-bound copy of the Syllabus, with the Pope's autograph on the fly-leaf, would have agreeably tickled Dr. Cumming's vanity, and have been exactly the communication he would have liked to send to the newspapers. Alas! in place of it there is this simple notification:—"We have seen from the newspapers . . . that Dr. Cumming, of Scotland . . . has written to us." The Pope does not care to see what Dr. Cumming has written. He has read enough about him in "the newspapers" to tell him all he wants to know on that subject. It is evident without waiting for more authentic information, that the gist of his inquiry is whether non-Catholics will be allowed the argue at the approaching Council, and on that point the Pope is willing to satisfy him without any unnecessary delay.

The Pope is at no trouble to conceal that he thinks the question perfectly needless. "If," he begins, "the inquirer knows what is the belief of Catholics with respect to the infallibility of the Church, "he must know that the Church cannot permit errors which it has carefully considered, judged, and condemned, to be again brought under discussion. This man, the Pope seems to say, puts himself forward as a representative controversialist, and yet he plainly shows that he is ignorant of the most elementary facts concerning the belief he desires to confute. He has not yet learned that the Catholic Church claims to be infallible. His acquaintance with ecclesiastical Latin has not enabled him to construe "Roma locuta est; causa finita est." The Church, my good Dr. Cumming, was not born yesterday. These little fallacies which you parade with so much self-satisfaction have all been considered, judged, and condemned, long before you were thought of. You have found out nothing new, you are not even original in your errors. If you really wish an answer to your difficulties you can find it in a long succession of printed books from the sixteenth century downward. What would you say of a scientific society which devoted the rare occasions of its meeting to hearing arguments against the law of gravitation or the rotundity of the earth? Even the progress you talk so much about demands that some questions shall be considered and disposed of when men meet for serious discussion. Let it be granted, however, that Dr. Cumming does not know what is the "belief of Catholics" about infallibility, still the Pope cannot hold him excused of having troubled him without just cause. The very thing he wants to ascertain "has already been made known by our letters." Dr. Cumming's want of acquaintance with theology may be pardoned. That is a subject which requires study, and a consciousness of ignorance to start with. But, however active his erudition may be, he can read, and mere reading might have informed him that the so-called invitation to non-Catholics on which he professes to base his inquiry places "the primary and leading authority of Peter beyond the hazard of disputation." If Dr. Cumming will but read "what we ourselves have written . . . he will at once perceive that no room can be given at the Council for the defence of errors which have already been condemned;" and consequently, as Dr. Cumming is not likely to discover any new ones, there is no need for him to trouble himself further.

Nor will the Pope admit that any encouragement has ever been given to Dr. Cumming to undertake the journey to Rome. The invitation was meant to bear a spiritual signification. It was the theological, not the local, Rome to which non-Catholics were urged to come. Dr. Cumming was never asked to discuss with the Fathers of the Vatican: he was merely invited to think about his own melancholy condition. If he had been minded to do this, the Council would have given him and his friends an opportunity "to satisfy the wants of their souls by withdrawing them from a state in which they cannot be sure of their salvation." It was for their own good that they were addressed, and if they have been foolish enough to interpret this solicitude for their spiritual welfare into an anxiety for their bodily presence, the Pope is not responsible for their blunder. Even now, indeed, the place of repentance is still open to them. Conversion to Rome is not so difficult a process as Protestants think. They have but to "perceive their own danger" —in other words, beg the principal question in dispute —and they "will easily cast away all preconceived and adverse opinions." It must be admitted, however, that either from malice or inadvertence the Pope seems to have excluded Dr. Cumming from profiting by this short and easy method. It is by "laying aside all desire of disputation" that non-Catholics are to "return to the Father from whom they have long unhappily gone astray;" and to tell Dr. Cumming to lay aside all desire of disputation is like telling the Ethiopian to change his skin. Still, in the Pope's estimation, the age of miracles is not past, and Dr. Cumming of Scotland may be reserved for a special exhibition of this kind.

We are not wholly free from anxiety lest the closing sentence of the Pope's letter may give rise to a misconception on Dr. Cumming's part similar to that to which he has already been a victim. The Pope invited non-Catholics to return to their Roman father, and Dr. Cumming interpreted this into an invitation to come to Rome next December and have a friendly chat with the bishops. Now the Pope says that if non-Catholics will return, he, on his part, "will joyfully run to meet them." It would hardly surprise us if Dr. Cumming were to see in this a promise that, if he will telegraph to say that he has started, the Pope will come half way to meet him—as far, say, as Geneva. As we do not desire that our countryman should come in for any more ridicule than he already brought upon himself, we think it well to warn him that this is not the meaning of the Pope's words. Perhaps, however, Dr. Cumming has already awoke from the pleasing but delusive dream in which he saw himself confronted face to face with the successor of St. Peter, and proving, to his own satisfaction and that of the congregation in Crown Court, that on the points whereon any difference exists between them, Pope Pius, of Rome, is wrong, and Dr. Cumming, of Scotland, is right. On the whole, his admirers may be congratulated that they have been spared the exhibition. Dr. Cumming has so repeatedly pledged himself to the position that there is essential union among Protestants, that he would have been forced to do his best to make it good; and we can hardly imagine a more unpleasing task than that of making it clear to the Pope's mind that to no one who does not see eye to eye with Dr. Cumming can the name of Protestant be properly applied. A theory of this kind had much better be expounded in the congenial atmosphere of the logician's own chapel.

THE LORD JUSTICE-CLERK OF SCOTLAND.

(*Times, Sept.* 25.)

[By Telegraph.]

EDINBURGH, Friday.

The body of the Lord Justice-Clerk was recovered this afternoon, at 20 minutes past three, in the river Almond, at a little below the bridge of Buchanty, and about 100 yards from a pool in which it was at first supposed deceased would be found. The body was drawn up by means of a creeper which had caught hold of the palm of the right hand. There was a deep gash across the throat of the deceased. The body was dressed in a suit of black clothes. The corpse was at once removed to Glenalmond-house.

The Procurator-Fiscal and Dr. Absolom arrived at Glenalmond in the course of the evening, in order to make a post mortem examination.

It is generally understood that the Lord Advocate, Mr. Moncrieff, will succeed to the office of Lord Justice-Clerk; that Mr. Young, the Solicitor-General, will be appointed Lord Advocate; and that Mr. A. Rutherford Clark will be Solicitor General. Mr. Gifford, is also mentioned in connection with the latter office.

(*Pall Mall Gazette*, Sept. 24.)

It is impossible to avoid thinking of the manner in which the late Lord Justice Clerk Patton's name has lately been mentioned in Bridgwater in connection with the sad tragedy at Glenalmond. Whatever may be the facts, which will, perhaps, be beyond discovery, no one can be blind to the possible effect on a delicate-minded and sensitive judge of an impending examination as to bygone electoral expenditure, incurred perhaps at the time without sufficient consideration or under some sort of compulsion, which might fix him with a moral responsibility for corruption and bring doubt or discredit on his judicial office. The now vividly suggested thought, if we cannot be sure of the fact, of such a horrible result of the system of electoral corruption, which has its real beginning and strength, in high quarters, in Treasury and Opposition whips and their election-managing lawyers, should help at least to arrest the evil. Who can suppose that Mr. Patton ever wished to spend money in bribery or knew the details of the large expenditure of his two Bridgwater contests? In his Scotch legal career he became successively Solicitor General and Lord Advocate. His party required him to get a seat in Parliament. A seat offering at Bridgwater, he would have been thought unloyal to his party or parsimonious had he rejected Treasury indications in that direction. There is ample evidence that the election managers of both parties knew Bridgwater and the need of wealth in a candidate. They knew as well as the lawyers in the town the uses to which the money would be put. To Mr. Patton it must have been a mere business transaction: he wanted a seat because the Government of which he was a member required him to have one; the manager for the party found him Bridgwater, and he was in the manager's hands to win. We remember what Sydney Smith said, seriously enough in substance, though in his jocular fashion, of the calamity which would alone ensure a certain reform in railway management. If the suicide of a judge is added to unnumbered perjuries and other evils springing from semi-officially sanctioned corruption, there may be hope that at last a Prime Minister will rouse himself and call on the leader of the Opposition to join him for setting both their houses in order and breaking all connection with suborners and approvers of corruption.

THE TURKISH ENVOY TO BOKHARA.

The Turkish vakeel, or envoy to Bokhara, arrived at Umballa by the 3 A.M. train of the 12th instant. His Excellency put up at the Railway Hotel, where, as everywhere else in British India, his expenses will, according to the comfortable routine of Oriental diplomacy, be paid by the Government of the allied State he is travelling through. Nothing concerning the objects of the mission can be averred with certainty, beyond this that it may fairly be surmised that it has not been undertaken in Russian interests.—*Mofussilite.*

STATUE OF DUPLEIX.

We are informed that subscriptions have been raised at Pondicherry with the view of erecting a suitable memorial in the shape of a statue to Mons. Dupleix, the famous Governor, whose ambition raised French influence in Southern India to the highest pitch, but whose weaknesses ultimately contributed in destroying it. The site selected for this statue is on the east side of the Cathedral, where a road has been opened towards the sea. We are further informed that a spacious Hotel de Ville is to be erected which will answer the purpose of a town hall.—*Madras Standard.*

EXPENDITURE ON BARRACKS.

The public and Government of India are in accord (says the Allahabad journal) on the feasibility of great retrenchments on the proposed cost of the new barracks throughout India, without the slightest detriment to the health or comfort of the soldier. Judging by Allahabad, much of this ostentatious barrack expenditure only purchases discomfort. During our late heavy rains the flat roof of the upper story of the officers' quarters offered so little impediment to the water, that the rooms in the *lower* story were barely habitable.

LE.

We hear from Le that Dr. Cayley's dispensary at that place is becoming a great success, and we think may add a great source of benefit to the natives of Le. The monthly average attendance of seekers of medical relief is much in excess of one hundred. There is a small hospital for in-door patients of whom during August, eight were maintained. Vaccination is becoming popular among the people. In August 370 persons were vaccinated. This appears to have been in Le itself, but in the out-districts and villages, Dr. Cayley had vaccinated a goodly number.—*Mofussilite,* Oct. 14.

SONEPORE RACES.

The following is an abstract of the number of entrances for the principal races at Sonepore, which meeting will commence on the 11th and terminate on the 20th November:—

The Studd Plate	17
Sonepore Cup	12
Durbungah Cup	11
Civilians' Cup	10
The Derby	9
Bettiah Cup	8

Nearly all the horses entered are first class; and coming, as they will, from the *three* presidencies, their meeting, to do battle at the Goodwood of India, is, we can understand, looked forward to with great interest by all lovers of "the silk."—*Pioneer,* Oct. 15.

THE STORM IN BENGAL.

(*Englishman,* Oct. 14.)

The great storm of 7-8th instant, the third this year, has apparently resulted in heavy floods in Behar. Tourists have written to us to say that extraordinary floods have taken place in the Bhaugulpore and neighbouring districts to the west. The whole country on each side of the line for about 100 miles above Peerpointee is under water. One correspondent describes the sensation as that of a person "going out to sea by railroad." Much property has been lost in the villages, houses and every sort of tenement have been more or less submerged, and a good many cattle drowned. But the impulse to fertility given by the flood will more than compensate for the destruction of buildings. We are glad to find there is but one opinion among our correspondents as to the certainty of a bumper harvest.

COTTON IN THE N. W. PROVINCES.

We hear that the cotton crop of 1869-70 of the Agra district will be an unusually large one. Short supplies sent up prices at home, which caused a corresponding rise in this country, inducing cultivators to lay down far more land under cotton than during the previous year. The crop of 1868-69 was also a larger one than had been anticipated. The North Western Provinces will have sent to England of that year's growth, close on 200,000 bales. As regards the growing crop, if it has not suffered very much very recently, it will be all the cultivators could wish for. Notwithstanding the drought, there was in the Upper North West—excepting a small circle around Agra—weather not ill-suited for cotton during the season. Should the recent heavy rains not have done great damage, good judges estimate that the now growing crop will be double that of the preceding year! It is certain that a vast deal more land is under cotton, and—if the truth must be told—so much the worse will it be as regards the food prospects of the people.—*Mofussilite,* Oct. 14.

BARRACKPORE RACES.

FIRST DAY, 14TH OCTOBER.

The Trial Stakes—One mile.

Detrimental	1
Swishtail	2
Aquilla	3

Won by a head. Time—1m. 55s.

The Derby.—R. C.

Red Hazard	1
Goldfinch	2
Ameer	3

Won easily. Time—3m. 15s.

The Leger Stakes—R. C.

Goldfinder	1
Shamrock	2
Prophet	3

Time—3m. 4s.

The Hack Stakes—Half a mile.

Professor	1
Dick	2
Orange Blossom	3

Time—59s.

—*Pioneer.*

CONCERT AT SIMLA.

Mr. Cockburn's concert took place on Saturday, the 2nd. We were sorry to see the house only half filled; this probably was owing to the concert coming so soon after the theatrical performance. We can only say that those who stayed away lost a treat.

Of Mr. Cockburn's performance on the piano it is needless for us to say a word, as its excellence is well known by the Simla public. Of Mr. Batten it is equally unnecessary. He always is a favourite and he was such on this occasion. Major Burne was excellent in "My Queen," which was sung with great pathos, and (which may be noted as rather unusual at our concerts) every word he uttered was understood. Colonel Crommelin has great control over his voice, and in the duet "Quanto Amore" it told well. And what shall we say of Major Quin—he sang Rossini's "Largoal Factotum" with much feeling and effect. He was good also in "I arise from dreams of Thee;" but the pathetic is not suited to Major Quin's powers. We felt that he would shine more in the comic line, and such seemed to have been the feeling of his friends among the audience, for when they encored him they called on him loudly for "Widow Malone," which he very kindly sang to the great amusement and applause of all.

We have reserved our notice of the ladies to the last, that we might give them the greater portion of our attention. Mrs. Hatch, as she always does, sang charmingly. Her "Angels ever bright and Fair" was received with great applause and encored. On her re-appearance she sang a lively Italian duet with Mr. Batten. Mrs. Oakes has a very powerful voice, and she appears to have a perfect knowledge of music. Mrs. Crommelin is a sweet singer; her voice is very pleasant; in the duet "Quanto Amore," with Colonel Crommelin, she was greeted with great applause. Mrs. Burne's voice is sweet; she acquitted herself exceedingly well. The trio "Bello e il ciel" was very effectively sung by Mrs. Hatch, Capt Sedley and Mr. Hervey—the air is a lively and pretty one and the voices of the singers were well blended. The same may be said of the quartett, wherein Mrs. Crommelin, Mrs. Burne, Major Burne and Colonel Crommelin took part. At the close of the second part Mr. Batten sang a song not in the programme, "I walked in the Garden" which met with due applause.—*Indian Army Gazette,* (Simla.)

RAILWAY TELEGRAPH WIRES.

We observe that the Government, as a preliminary step, we presume, to taking over the telegraph wires of the different railway companies, have considerably modified the form of license granted to the Delhi Railway Company for working the wires along their line. Government state that the railway telegraphs are only "auxiliaries to the great arterial system of Government telegraphs," and add very truly that it would be absurd in them to encourage a system whereby one line of wires paid for and worked with capital guaranteed by Government would be worked against another paid for and worked by Government. The Director-General of Telegraphs says, that the Government have power to make and alter the licenses already granted to old companies, as they are all liable to forfeiture for non-fulfilment of the conditions prescribed in them, and he also says that it is desirable that the Government telegraph officials should inspect the railway telegraph offices. He would also have all materials for construction submitted to inspection and approval.—*Englishman,* Oct. 15.

INDIAN ITEMS.

BENGAL.

The Government of Bengal has desired the Inspector-General of Police to strengthen the frontier police at Sylhet and Cachar before the cold weather sets in. It has been decided to station about 200 men at the outposts, and also depute from the police in this part of the country an experienced inspector, about 15 sub-inspectors, 40 head constables, and 180 constables.—*Indian Daily News,* Oct. 15.

A native woman registered under Act XIV. of 1869 committed suicide last week, the reason being, as stated by her servant at the Coroner's inquest, that she could not bear to attend the hospital for examination. It would be barbarous to call this a gratifying testimony to the working of the Act, though it shows that the new provisions are likely to diminish the social plague of our presidency towns and to divert unfortunates to some other calling. But it may be asked in the case of this unfortunate woman, what escape from her fallen life was provided for her under the Act? She could read and write, knit and sew. Could not the hospital be supplemented by a industrial penitentiary in each of the presidency towns, specially set apart for the reclamation of such persons?—*Friend of India.*

MADRAS.

Government has requested the Board of Revenue to report what orders that body has passed for protecting fresh water fish in this presidency.—*Athenæum,* Oct. 13.

Sir Adam Bittlestone made a remark at the dinner at Ootacamund, on Saturday last, which points to a disgrace in all our public convivialities. Why should the ladies have sat on the platform in Misquith's Hall, watching the members of the stronger sex enjoying themselves? Would it not have been better and pleasanter if the ladies had been seated at the tables? We think so.—*Ibid.*

The Coasting Steamers.—In a letter dated 13th September the Secretary to the Government of India has communicated the inability of the Government of India to sanction the proposal of the Madras Government to send, at Government expense, telegraphic reports of the movements of the coasting steamers. —*Times,* Oct. 14.

SIND.

We regret to learn that Major R. R. Gillespie, of the 106th Regiment, who lately arrived from Umballa on leave, is ill, and has therefore been recommended by his medical adviser to remain in Kurrachee until the end of next month.—*Sind News,* Oct. 14.

Many of the men of the 2nd Beloochees are said to be suffering from fever. This is due, in a great measure, to the unhealthiness of the buildings they occupy. Both Major Fairbrother and Dr. Morton, we hear, have frequently brought this circumstance to the notice of the medical authorities.—*Ibid.*

HYDRABAD (DECUAN.)

At the instance of the Principal of the new Medical School at Hyderabad, the Resident has recommended that as the management of the school has been made over to Government, the salaries of the two professors may be disbursed by the State. At present these officers are paid by the Nizam, and have to render medical aid to His Highness's household in addition to their duties as professors. The Resident has also requested the Government to appoint two other medical officers exclusively for the Nizam's service. The Governor-General has acceded to the recommendations.—*Indian Daily News,* Oct. 15.

NORTHERN INDIA.

Our accounts from Peshawur reach down to the 7th instant, and continue to be favourable. There had been no casualties from cholera in cantonment for some days previously.—*Delhi Gazette,* Oct. 14.

A letter from Murree of the 9th instant states "that cholera had broken out at Kohat. Several cases had occurred both in the city and amongst the troops in camp and cantonment."—*Ibid.*

The 36th Regiment has been ordered to march by easy stages *via* Michnee and Murdan towards the Indus and Attock, whence it will probably return by the trunk road to its old quarters at Peshawur.—*Ibid.*

The 23rd (or Chamberlain's) Pioneers have received orders to march from Baugnotee and occupy ground in the neighbourhood of the Soosul Pass in rear of the valley of Oghee, with a view to keeping open a communication between the force stationed there and the troops at Abbottabad.—*Ibid.*

We hear from Murree that Sir Donald McLeod and staff or a large portion thereof, left that place on the 5th instant for Cashmere, and that he will travel *viâ* Abottabad, and look in perhaps, or rather look at the Black Mountain as he advances from Manserah towards the Kishen Gunga and Mozufferabad. He is said to be accompanied by some 400 mules and 1,100 coolies, and it is not easy to conceive how so small a retinue could require so large an accompaniment on so easy a journey into the peaceable territories of a friendly chief.—*Ibid.*

Colonel Hamilton, 92nd Highlanders, has sent in his papers to sell, and will in a few days proceed to England. Major McBean obtains the step.—*Indian Army Gazette* Simla), Oct. 1 .

Change in the Relief.—We are informed that the A and the D batteries of A brigade Royal Artillery will proceed from Meerut to Peshawur, and not to Rawul Pindee and Sealkote as notified; the two batteries from Peshawur which have suffered severely from sickness during the past season occupying those stations.—*Ibid.*

It is not often that we find an advertisement of the following kind, which we take from the latest issue of the *Delhi Gazette*:—"A Gentleman in good circumstances is anxious to adopt a girl between the ages 5 and 9. An opportunity offers for any person in distress to secure a provision for her child for life. Address X. Y. Z., care of Post Master, Landour."—*Madras Times,* Oct. 14.

It is believed that the Maharajah Scindhia is lingering at Meerut, with the object of obtaining a private interview with the Viceroy, and that the latter has consented to grant it. The place of meeting is expected to be the railway station, and the time, the few minutes before His Excellency enters his carriage on the 21st to proceed to Nynee Tal.—*Pioneer,* Oct. 15.

The *Murdhuwaiut* says that "a virtuous almshouse," established upon new principles, is about to be started at Benares. From the next passage we conclude that it will also be triangular. "On one side," says the paper, "Christians will read their services; Mahommedans will call to prayer on another side; while on the third side, Hindoos will perform their poojahs." —*Ibid.*

We are able to state that the damage lately caused by the weather on the lower division of the East Indian Railway has been so far repaired, that passengers, mails, &c., are now carried just as before, except that, where the block occurs, they are transferred from a train on one side of it to a train on the other. The railway authorities hope to run carriages completely through, without change, on Sunday next, and are now receiving goods as usual.—*Ibid.*

There are few persons who have not at some time or other experience the inconvenience of driving up and down a street on a dark night, with the assistance of a probably stupid and possibly surly coachman, in search of an invisible door-number. A French chemist, struck by the unpleasantness attendant on these nocturnal explorations, has invented a method of rendering the numbers of houses and names of shops as easily visible by night as by day. It consists in rubbing the figures and letters with a certain phosphoric paste, which, though not decernible in the daylight, will in the dark shine with perfect distinctness. The application would only require renewing about once a month, and involves a very trifling expense. A commission has been appointed to report on the desirability of adopting this proposal. Certainly a row of houses numbered in characters of fire would present a curious and striking *coup d'œil.*—*Pall Mall Gazette.*

AN INTERESTING MARRIAGE.

A correspondent of the *Hindoo Patriot* describes the marriage in Calcutta, for the first time, of a Hindoo schoolmaster 26 years of age and "a highly intelligent educated and accomplished girl of 18," as a striking protest against the pernicious custom of early marriage. Baboo Keshub Chunder Sen performed the ceremony according to Brahmist ritual, but the bridegroom and the bride were dressed in orthodox gorud, and bedecked with chandun (sandal powder.) The orthodox malichundan was also observed, and the visitors were honoured with the customary garlands. There was no ladies' ceremony—it is filthy enough—as on occasions of orthodox marriages. There was no zenana prison, no bolt nor bar, though there was a purdah, which was afterwards removed. The many Brahmists present were accompanied by their wives, and several Christian converts and their wives were present. A marriage feast followed. The writer describes it as "interesting to see the advanced Brahmo, the native convert, and the England-returned Bengalee, with the nuptial garlands round their necks, partake of it with becoming merriment and joy."—*Friend of India.*

THE GREAT PYRAMID.

Professor Smyth's monomania, that the Great Pyramid of Gizeh was built by revelation to give the world a standard of lineal measure for all nations and times, and that that standard was the British inch, has been finally disposed of by Sir Henry James, Director General of the Ordnance Survey. Last winter he directed the party of Royal Engineers from the Ordnance Survey, who were working in the peninsula of Sinai, to measure the four sides of the Great Pyramid as they returned through Egypt. The original extent of these four sides when the structure was perfect, is still preserved by rectangular sockets, cut in the solid rock to receive the foundation stones. Not till Mr. Inglis, of Glasgow, laid bare these sockets, before the end of Professor Smyth's visit, had the Pyramid been properly measured. The mean length of the sides is 9,120 inches, which is precisely equal to 500 Egyptian or Greek cubits of 18·2415 inches. This verifies the conjecture of Sir Isaac Newton, "that the base of the Pyramid was made a round number of Egyptian cubits." Sir Henry James maintains that it is evident from the measures of Colonel Vyse and Mr. Perring "that the second and third Pyramids had the same proportions as the first or Great Pyramid, and that the base of the second was a square of 700, and that of the third of 350 common Egyptian or Greek feet." He holds that the passages in all the Pyramids are built at the same angle of rest, or a little over 26 degs, not for any astronomical purpose but to allow the heavy masses, that would require to be moved along them to slide down with ease and without much precipitancy. The consummate ability of the ancient Egyptian architects has been a theme of admiration to every intelligent student of their works, and in this, the grandest sepulchral monument in the world, we have a striking example of their great mechanical skill and ingenuity. Carefully concealed in the centre of this vast pile, King Cheops hoped that this body would have been preserved undisturbed through long succeeding ages, as indeed it was for 2,960 years. But the very magnificence of his monument, and the expectation of finding a corresponding magnificent hoard of treasure, led to its being forced open by the Khalif Almamoun in the year A. D. 830, and to the King's body being thrown out and treated with the grossest indignities by the rabble in the streets of Cairo.—*Friend of India.*

Breakfast.—Epps's Cocoa.—Grateful and Comforting.—The very agreeable character of this preparation has rendered it a general favourite. The *Civil Service Gazette* remarks:—"The singular success which Mr. Epps attained by his homœopathic preparation of cocoa has never been surpassed by any experimentalist. By a thorough knowledge of the natural laws which govern the operations of digestion and nutrition, and by a careful application of the fine properties of well-selected cocoa, Mr. Epps has provided our breakfast tables with a delicately flavoured beverage which may save us many heavy doctors' bills." Made simply with boiling water or milk. Sold by the Trade only in ½ lb., ¼ lb. and 1 lb. tin-lined packets, labelled—James Epps & Co. Homœopathic Chemists, London.

METAL MART, BOREE BUNDER.

To Architects, Builders, &c.—The Subscribers offer for SALE about 1,000 square feet of Messrs. Arrowsmith's PARQUET FLOORING, just arrived, per ship British Admiral. The pattern can be seen, and other information obtained, on application.

Just received, a few 6 and 8 inch Double Barrel LIFT PUMPS.

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PLATES suitable for GIRDER, making ¼ and ⅜ inch thick, and 12 feet long, 2, 2½ and 3 feet wide.

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One 14 H. P. Portable Engine, complete.
One Pumoine Engine to lift and force 3,000 gallons per hour, complete.
Haley's Jacks from 2 to 20 tons.
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MAIN'S "PATENT" CONTINUOUS BAR FENCING.

This Fence is now universally admitted to be the best and most secure that can be adopted; and from its great durability, and the facility with which it can be erected or removed, is in the end the cheapest.

As compared with a Wire Fence its advantages are—

1st. Its greater strength and weight. The Horizontal Bars being stronger and heavier than Wires, the "Continuous Bar Fencing" is not so easily injured; and what is of great importance it is visible to animals, and thus accidents by animals running against the Fence are, in general, prevented.

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KINLOCH and ALLAN, having been appointed Sole Agents for Messrs. A. and J. Main & Co., are now prepared to give quotations for the above, as also for Wire Fencing, Wire Netting, Ornamental Gates, Railings, &c., &c.

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IRON AND BRASS BEDSTEADS,
for all parts of the world.
SOLID MAHOGANY
BED ROOM FURNITURE,
Entirely free from Veneer, very suitable for extreme climates.
HORSEHAIR AND SPRING MATTRESSES,
and every Description of Bedding for India and the Colonies.
ILLUSTRATED CATLOGUE
Of the above goods sent free by post to every part of the world to which there is Book Post.
HEAL AND SON.
196, 197, and 198, Tottenham Court Road, London, W.
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PICKLES, SAUCES, JAMS, &c.,
FREE FROM ADULTERATION,
MANUFACTURED BY
CROSSE AND BLACKWELL,
Purveyors to the Queen,
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CROSSE & BLACKWELL'S
well known Manufactures are obtainable from every respectable Provision Dealer in the World.
Purchasers should see that they are supplied with C. and B.'s genuine goods, and that inferior articles are not substituted for them.
To insure thorough wholesomeness, their Pickles are all prepared in Pure Malt Vinegar, boiled in Oak Vats, by means of Platinum Steam Coils; and are precisely similar in quality to those supplied by them for use at
HER MAJESTY'S TABLE.
C. and B. are Agents for Lea and Perrins' Celebrated Worcestershire Sauce, and are Manufacturers of every description of Oilmen's Stores of the highest quality.

ELEY'S AMMUNITION.
THE BOXER CARTRIDGES
For Snider-Enfield of ·577 bore, and for the Henry, and Martini-Henry Rifles of ·450 bore, adopted by Her Majesty's War Department, also of ·500 bore for Military Rifles.
WATERPROOF CENTRAL-FIRE METALLIC CARTRIDGES with enlarged Base for small bores, adopted by foreign governments for converted-Chassepot, Berdan, Remington, and other Rifles; also Cartridges for Ballard, the Spencer, and American Henry Repeating Rifles.
The "ELEY BOXER" are the cheapest Cartridges known, carrying their own ignition, and being made wholly of metal, are waterproof and imperishable in any climate.
The above Cartridge cases (empty) of all sizes, and for the different systems of Breech-loading Rifles, can be had with of without the suitable Bullets and Machines for finishing the Cartridges.
BOXER CARTRIDGES of ·450 bore for Revolving Pistols, used in Her Majesty's Navy.
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PIN-CARTRIDGES for Lefaucheux Revolvers of 12-m/. 9-m/ and 7-m/. bore.
CENTRAL-FIRE and PIN-FIRE CARTRIDGES for all sizes and systems of Guns, Rifles, and Revolvers.
Double Waterproof and E. B. Caps, Patent Wire Cartridges, Felt Gun Wadding for Breech and Muzzle Loaders, and every description of Sporting and Military Ammunition.
ELEY BROTHERS,
GRAY'S INN ROAD, LONDON.
WHOLE SALE ONLY.

WHITMORE'S COMPOUND LINIMENT
OF ARNICA.—A Specific for the cure of Rheumatism, Lumbago, Sciatica, Sprains, Contusions, Weakness of the Joints, Chilblains, &c. It is also an excellent remedy as a stimulating application to the surface of the Chest and Back in Bronchitis, Inflammation of the Lungs, Pulmonary Consumption, and Hooping Cough. When the Liver is inactive, rubbed over it, its stimulating properties have a beneficial effect, and in all cases where counter-irritation is desirable, it will be found invaluable. In bottles, small, medium and large.

Wilkinson's Bronchio-Thoracic Lozenges.
Prepared from the receipt of an eminent Physician, and experience has fully justified their recommendation as the most speedy remedy in Irritation of the Throat, Catarrhal Coughs, Bronchitis, Incipient Consumption, Spitting of Blood, &c. To public speakers and vocalists they will be found invaluable, as they impart a clear and beautiful tone to the voice. Free from any preparation of Opium, and of an agreeable taste, they are applicable to all.

Whitmore's Stomachic and Liver Pills.
No Pill is so efficacious in promoting Digestion, strengthening the Stomach, correcting Acidity, preventing or removing Headache, Giddiness, &c. arising from a Costive Habit, Debilitated Stomach, or Torpid Liver. In bottles, small, medium and large.
They require no change of diet, and those of the most delicate constitution may take them with safety.
Taken as an adjunct with Wilkinson's Sarsaparilla with the greatest success.
Prepared only by Thomas Wilkinson, 270, Regent Street, London.
Bombay:—
Wholesale and Retail Agents, Treacher & Co., Limited, Medical Hall, Byculla and Fort, Poona.
And of the principal Firms in India and the Colonies.

BANKS.

CHARTERED MERCANTILE BANK of INDIA, LONDON, and CHINA.

Exchange.

The Bank grants Drafts
On London at 6 months' sight above £50 at 1s. 11 5/8d. per Re.
4 " " at 1s. 11 1/2d. "
3 " " at 1s. 11 7/16d. "
2 " " at 1s. 11 3/8d. "
1 " " at 1s. 11 5/16d. "
On demand at 1s. 11 1/4d. "
On Scotland and Ireland
Circular Notes for the use of Travellers on the Continent and to Europe, Overland at 1 day's sight at 1s. 11 3/16d. "

The Bank purchases Bills and grants Drafts payable in Calcutta, Madras, Coconada, Ceylon, Hongkong, Foochowfoo, Shanghai, Hankow, Singapore, Penang, Mauritius and Yokohama.
The Bank also draws on the Branches of the Bank of New South Wales.

Interest.

On Deposit accounts payable on demand interest will be credited half yearly, on 30th June and 31st December, at the rate of two per cent. per annum on the daily balance not exceeding one Lac Rupees.

On Fixed Deposits.

12 months 6 per cent.
6 do. 5 "
3 do. 3 "

All Letters should be addressed and Hoondies made payable to Agent, Chartered Mercantile Bank.
Bombay, 6th September 1869.

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.—
(Incorporated by National Decrees of 7th and 8th March and by Imperial Decree of 23th July 1864.)
Recognised by the International Convention of 30th April 1862, and by Act No. VIII. of 1864, of the Legislative Council of India, and by Amended Act of 1867.
Subscribed and Paid-up Capital £3,200,000
Reserve Fund 800,000
Head Office—PARIS.
Agencies.
Bourbon (Reunion), London, Alexandria, Calcutta, Hongkong, Saigon, Shanghai, and Yokohama.
London Bankers.
The Union Bank of London; Messrs. C. J. Hambro and Sons.
Agents in Scotland.—National Bank of Scotland.
Agents in Ireland.—The Munster Bank, Limited. The Belfast Banking Company.

TERMS OF BUSINESS.
The Bank grants Drafts and Letters of Credit, and purchases and collects Bills, on the above places, and on all the principal Cities and Towns on the Continent of Europe.
Interest is allowed at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on current deposits on the minimum monthly balances.
Investments and sales of all descriptions of British and Foreign Securities, &c., effected.
The Bank takes charge of Securities for customers, and receives Dividends on Indian and Foreign Funds, Railway and other Shares.
Every other description of Banking business transacted.
All remittances to be endorsed "Pay Comptoir d'Escompte de Paris, or order."
E. J. HARDCASTLE, Manager.
9, Rampart Row, Bombay, 25th August 1869.

AGRA BANK (Limited).—
Capital—£1,000,000 (One Million Sterling).
In 100,000 Shares of £10 each.
Head Office—Nicholas Lane, Lombard Street, London, E.C.
Edinburgh Branch—17 St. Andrew Square.
Branches in India.
Calcutta, Agra, Kurrachee,
Madras. Bombay. Lahore.
The Bombay Manager grants Bills of Exchange at the following rates on London at 6 months sight at 1/11 11/16 per Rupee.
4 do. 1/11 9/16
3 do. 1/11 1/2 "
2 do. 1/11 7/16 "
1 do. 1/11 3/8 "
On demand 1/11 5/16 "
On Scotland 1/11 5/16 "
No drafts at six months' sight are granted for sums under £50, and sums under £20 are only drawn for on demand.

Interest.

On Deposits repayable on demand will be credited half-yearly (on 30th June and 31st December) at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balance not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 upon all accounts the balances of which have not during the six months fallen below Rs. 1,000. When such has been the case, no interest will be allowed.
On Fixed Deposits subject to 3 months' Notice of withdrawal 3 per cent. per ann.
Do. 6 do. 4
Do. 12 do. 5
Do. 24 do. 6
The Bank takes charge of Government Paper and other Securities for constituents without charge.
All Drafts or Hoondies forwarded for realisation should be made payable to the Agra Bank (Limited), or order.
Hours of business, 10 to 3; Saturday, 10 to 1.
EDWARD MORRISS, Manager.
Bombay, 16th October, 1869.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE, a Jollyboat lately painted, and in thorough repair, with complete fittings. For particulars apply at the "Bombay Gazette" office.

TO PRINTERS and Others.—For SALE, a large quantity of French DOUBLE FOOLSCAP PRINTING PAPER, at Rs. 3-4 per Ream.—Apply to the Manager "Bombay Gazette." Meadow Street, Fort.